ESTABLISHED 1818.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,406—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1898.

PUBLISHED MONTHLY.—PRICE 8 ANNAS.

PETER F. HEERING'S
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CHERRY BRANDY.
Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats, and Dâks. Places of Interest Inland and along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, etc., etc.
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE,
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	SATURDAY, 2 P.M.
M.L. CARTHAGE	5237	C. Gadd	10th Sept.
† BENGAL	4656	L. Yibmer	17th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	G. Langborne	24th ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	1st Oct.
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	8th ,,
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	15th ,,
M.L. SHANNON	4362	F. Cole	22nd ,,
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	29th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	5th Nov.
† SUTLEJ	4164	A. Symons	12th ,,
M.L. CALEDONIA	7558	E. H. Gordon	19th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5237	C. Gadd	26th ,,
M.L. EGYPT	7912	R. F. Briscoe	3rd Dec.
† CLYDE	4099	C. T. Denny	10th ,,
M.L. PENINSULAR	5237	W. Wheler	17th ,,
† CARTHAGE	5198	C. Gadd	24th ,,
M.L. ARABIA	7903	J. L. Parfitt	31st ,,

The steamers marked M.L. proceed to Marseilles, Plymouth and London. Passengers for Brindisi transhipping at Port Said.

The Steamers marked † proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there for Brindisi, Marseilles, Plymouth or London.

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Tenders leave the Ballard Pier at noon on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place by 11-30 a.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's steam barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

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The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

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The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORTNIGHTLY, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

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I. M. SHIELDS,
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Bombay, 5th September, 1898.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL THE AUSTRIAN CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATOR	G. Nicolich	4,139	1st Oct. 1898.
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,212	1st Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE, or VENICE	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
GISELA	F. Mosca	4,260	12th Oct. 1898.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,595	12th Nov. 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 160

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

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By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

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AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 980	Rs. 575
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THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months' privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, YOKOHAMA, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To Sail on or about
MORAVIA	E. Mecozzi	3,305	24th Sept.

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Sept. 7th, 1898.

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SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA, Calling at ALEXANDRIA for BRINDISI and VENICE.

Vessels.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
S. S. SINGAPORE	Pizzarelo	4,000	15th Sep., 1898.

Rates to Naples, Genoa, Brindisi, or Venice :—

1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Rs. 550	Rs. 325.	Rs. 150.

RETURN TICKETS TO THE ABOVE PORTS :—

1st class, Strictly within three Months, Rs. 750; six months Rs. 900; nine months, Rs. 925; and twelve months, Rs. 950.

Passengers have the option of going via Venice and returning via Genoa or vice versa, and can break their journey at any Port, resuming it by subsequent Steamers of Bombay or other Weekly and Daily Local Lines.

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BOMBAY to HONGKONG, calling at Singapore, on the 11th September, 1898.

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F. BALDOVINO,
Agent.

Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Aug. 16, 1898.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOUR WEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Tuesday.
SALAZIE	4,955	C. Seiller	27th Sep. 1898.
LAOS	6,000	Flandin	25th Oct. 1898.
SYDNEY	4,322	Aubert	22nd Nov. 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on or about the
CALEDONIEN	4,322	Durrande	22nd Sept.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This arrangement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

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FOR KURRACHEE AND COAST PORTS.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 13th Sept., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder and Cutch Mandvie, (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "ASSYRIA," 1,495 tons, at 10 a. m., on the 15th September, calling at Karrachee, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mohomra and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "GOA," 1,903 tons, on or about 7th October, 1898.

FOR MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR AND DELAGOABAY.

S. S. "BANCOORA," 2,610 tons, on or about 23rd Sept., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoabay and Mozambique in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR RANGOON DIRECT.

S. S. "CULNA," 2,026 tons, on or about 9th September.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about 15th September, 1898.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all ports adjacent to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

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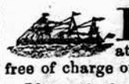
Bombay, 8th September, 1898.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.



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Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

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PASSENGER Steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, Melbourne, Sydney, and Brisbane, returning via Torres Straits, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all ports in Queensland and New Zealand with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

A STEAMER for Singapore and Australia due to leave about 30th October.

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GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Tons.	Captain.	To Sail
SAFARI	1,432	Zemlin	30th Sept.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, DARESALAM, ZANZIBAR, and all ports South of ZANZIBAR upto DELAGOA BAY.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through Tickets to—

EAST LONDON	MADEIRA
ALGOA BAY	and
CAPE TOWN	SOUTHAMPTON

In connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

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Bombay, 5th Sep., 1898.

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BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA.

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OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

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Examination and Certificate	10
Verbal opinion as to Soundness	5

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,

LARGEST IMPORTERS IN INDIA OF

ALUMINIUM WARE

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NON-POISONOUS, AND SUPERIOR TO COPPER OR ENAMELLED IRON WARE.

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PERFECT TOILET SOAPS.

Made of the Purest Materials producing healthy and refreshing feelings to the Skin rendering it smooth, soft, and blooming. A Trial Order is solicited. The following varieties are now in stock :—

	Rs. a.		Rs. a
Cold Cream and Oat Meal per box of 3 Tablets	0 14	Glycerine and Cucumber, per box of 1 Dozen Tablets	2 0
"Our British" Baby's Soap, Darling Dolly Form. Per doll	0 5	White Rose and Cucumber Do. Do.	2 0

EGG WHITE SOAP.

The Grandest Toilet Soap in the World for Skin and Complexion.

Specially made to produce effects as Whites of Eggs and Sweet Cream. Per box of 3 Tablets Rs. 1-4

	Rs. a.		Rs. a.
Wilson Arsenic Toilet Complexion Soap, per Cake	0 5	Majestic Toilet Soap, per Dozen Cakes	2 0
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THE LATEST NOVELTY

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"RATTAILS"

MADE IN 3 SIZES No. I, No. II & No. III; 6, 7 and 8 inches long. THEY are long and thin CHEROOTS with Reed Mouth Pieces, Smoke Deliciously Cool and should be given a trial by every smoker.

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SUMATRA RATTAILS	Rs. 35,	Rs. 30,	Rs. 25,	per 1000
INDIAN RATTAILS	Rs. 17-8,	Rs. 15,	Rs. 12-8,	per 1000

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MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	16
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Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs.5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movillette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

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MARCKS & CO., LD.,
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WHAT FINER CAN YOU DRINK THAN

JOHN JAMESON
& SONS' (DUBLIN)

"OWN CASED" VERY OLD BLACK-BOTTLE

WHISKEY.

Please see you get it with

METAL CAPSULES { BLUE.....One Star. PINK.....Two Stars. GOLD.....Three Stars

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COOKING STOVES.
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FORTY THOUSAND

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The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "S"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "R"	330 0	30 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "P"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Road Racer Model "O"	410 0	38 0	do.
The "Premier" Helical Roadster Model "Z"	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical "Polo" Standing Mount	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Royal Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety	450 0	41 8	do.
The "Premier" Helical Ladies' Safety Model "G"	410 0	38 0	do.
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AGENTS FOR THE NEW PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ACCORDING TO THE
NEW BRITISH PHARMACOPŒIA
1898.

OUR NEW DRUG LIST (just published) shows at a GLANCE the ALTERATIONS, ADDITIONS and PRINCIPAL CHANGES of the above Pharmacopœia.

FREE ON APPLICATION TO THE PROFESSION.

N.B.—We can supply the preparations of the New Pharmacopœia.

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SPECIALITIES.

			Rs. as.
Savoys, Regalia de Preferencia in boxes of	50	per box	14 0
Monicos, Regalia de Preferencia	50	,,	15 0
Dainties, Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	10 0
Donotos Superiores de la Vuelta Abajo	25	,,	12 8

MANILA CIGARS
"FLOR DE LA ISABELA" FACTORY.

				Cash. Rs. a.
These can be recommended as good smokes :—				
Regalia Antonio Lopez in boxes of 50 with rings			per box	11 0
Non Plus Ultra	do.	50	do.	9 0
Isabels	do.	50	do.	7 8
Exquisitas	do.	50	do.	7 0
Princessas (small size)	do.	50	do.	5 0
Little Devils	do.	50	do.	3 0
Club Londres	do.	100	do.	7 0
Neuvo Habano Especial	do.	100	,,	6 0
Habano 1A (extra large size)		100	,,	6 8
Habano 2A	do.	100	,,	4 8
Cartado 1A	do.	100	,,	6 8

The above cigars, imported by us only, are of excellent quality, and rich in flavour, forming a delightful and popular smoke. A discount of 10 per cent. is allowed for all the above on orders for 500 cigars and upwards.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,

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REMEMBER OUR NATIONAL HAIR DYE!

Acknowledged to be the best Hair Dye for changing Grey Hair to its natural shade. Quick in action, pleasant to apply, and perfect in effect. Rs. 1-10.

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INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE
FOR SEPTEMBER, 1898.
SPECIAL TIME AND FARE TABLES
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INDIAN RAILWAYS.
ABSTRACT OF RULES AND REGULATIONS.
THE ROUTE ROUND THE WORLD.
THROUGH ROUTES AND FARES FROM
BOMBAY TO PLACES IN INDIA AND ABROAD.
POSTAL AND TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION.
STEAM-BOATS AND DAK COMPANIES.
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Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions ...	0	4
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100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved...	3	0
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Other lines, such as Address, Club, and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra.

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Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards ...	1	8
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REGIMENTAL CRESTS... No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES ... No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

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THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, the 14th and 15th September, 1898, being Public Holidays, under the "Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881."

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.
WILL HOLD A
CLEARANCE SALE
OF EXCESS STOCK, IN THEIR
BYCULLA PREMISES
FROM SEPTEMBER 1ST TO 10TH.
EXCESS STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

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Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate, Jail Road, Imam Wada, Khoja's Chawl.

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KASSUMBHOY MOOSA,
Manager to H. H. the Aga Khan's Estate.

APPLY EARLY!!!
A Beautifully Colored 14 × 10
PORTRAIT
OF
H. M. THE QUEEN-EMPRESS
will be given away GRATIS to every purchaser of a Bottle of any one of
JAMES WATSON & CO.'S
Glenlivet, Glenlivet × × ×, A I Club
WHISKEY
By all Wine Merchants

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY ON THE EASTERN SIDE OF BELLASIS JUNCTION ROAD OR NEW NAGPADA.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th September, 1898, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagees, Messrs. Sha Bhima Nanji and Dipa Nanji, trading under the name of Bhima Nanji and Company, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Orah Akbarali Samsudin, by virtue of a mortgage deed, dated 26th October, 1896:—

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, whereof Vitnoba Vasudevji is the fazandar, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house built thereon, situate lying and being without the Fort of Bombay, fronting on the eastern side of Bellasis Junction Road or New Nagpada, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, formerly as well as now in the occupation of the several tenants of the said Akbarali Samsudin, assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E. Ward No. 3684, Street No. 14, Pirkhan Lane containing by admeasurement 240 1-9 square yards (in breadth 31 feet including gullies on both the sides, and in length 70 feet) or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Sambhu Kamatti, on the west by the property of Isub Ismail, on the north by a sweepers' passage, and on the south by Pirkhan Lane, and were formerly and are now in the occupation of the said mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Bicknell, Merwanji and Motilal, solicitors to the mortgagees, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.
Bombay, 9th September, 1898.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—No exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1, each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

PIANO TUNING AND REPAIRING.—We have now a fully competent Staff of PIANO TUNERS and REPAIRERS. All kinds of work undertaken. Pianos regulated, cleaned and polished. Harmoniums and Organs tuned, cleaned and made as new. Old bellows renewed or new bellows supplied.—MARCKS & Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

MARZA WINE.—The latest, only scientific, and only palatable IRON and COCA WINE. For Anaemia, Weakness, Nervous and Mental Debility. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—THOMSON & TAYLOR, Sole Agents, Bombay.

POONA STEEPLECHASES Final Entries CLOSE 10th September, 1898.

HAVE you seen the latest SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES? If not call at 5, Church Gate Street, where on looking at it you will find that it is a Machine that surprises any other Sewing Machine in Simplicity, Durability Silence and Speed. SINGER Co., Bombay.

SOFT-FRONTED SHIRTS.—Blue, White, and Pink. Stiff Cuffs, 6 for Rs. 24.—ASQUITH and LORD, Shirt Specialists, Apollo Street.

NEW STOCK of TOILET SETS with large size Ewer and Basins. Many neat Patterns, at CHEAP PRICES. Inspection solicited.—SHROFF BROTHERS.

DANTRA'S PURE GROUND MOCHA COFFEE, at Re. 1-4 per lb. Guaranteed Pure and unadulterated, and being roasted and ground by the latest method and immediately packed in air-tight tins the fine aroma is preserved.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Coffee Merchants, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

GENUINE AMERICAN SNOWFLAKE OIL, 150°, sold by STANDARD OIL Co., of New York, at their Godowns, at Mazagon, and by Messrs. Kemp and Co., Ld., Messrs. Phillips and Co., Ld., and Messrs. Currimbhai Hirji, at Rs. 4-12-3, per case, in Bombay, and by Mr. J. C. Bhut, at Rs. 4-13-2, per case, at Bandra.

STEEL TARGETS for AIR-GUN practice of different kinds, from Rs. 5, 6, 10 and Rs. 15.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

ENLARGEMENTS—RAJA DEEN DAYAL and SONS, Photographers by Royal Warrant to Her Imperial Majesty the Queen-Empress of India, are prepared to undertake orders for making Bromide Permanent Enlargements from any size of Photograph however old and faded to life size. Most Artistically and highly finished in Black and White or Water Colours. Prices and full particulars on application to the MANAGER, Art Photographic Salon, Bombay.

MATHERAN.—RUGBY HOTEL, Matheran, will RE-OPEN, on 1st October next. It is the most comfortable, commodious and best situated HOTEL in Matheran. Several detached Bungalows, suitable for Families, are available. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. All Home comforts provided. Apply to PROPRIETORS at Poona Hotel, Poona.

£2,000,000 Proposals were received by the STANDARD in 1897 and Policies for over £1,800,000 were issued. Apply STANDARD LIFE OFFICE, Bombay.

FIRE and BURGLAR PROOF SAFES, American, Austrian, Milner's, Lord's, Chubb's, Wither's and Nagur's. Nagur's Detector Locks, Pad Locks, Cash Box, Despatch Box, etc. NAGUR & CO., 23 Apollo Street, Bombay.

MARZA WINE.—The New Brain and Nerve food to restore the vital forces. Contains Iron, Phosphorus, Coca, Pepsine. Rs. 3-4 per bottle.—Sole Agents, THOMSON AND TAYLOR, Bombay.

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

VOICE from Madras, C. Green, Esq., Retired Salt Officer and Secy. to Rajah Veneegopala Bahadur, writes on 19th May, 1898:—I suffered with fever for 19 days and had two doctors in attendance, but their Medicines did me no good. I was then recommended to try Batliwalla's Ague Mixture and with few doses the fever left me and I have had no return of it since. .... Batliwalla's and Co.'s Choleral is as effective in Cholera, as Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture are effective in fevers. It has never failed in cases of Cholera, and you are requested to send for its testimonials. Batliwalla's Ague Pills or Mixture and Batliwalla and Co.'s Choleral are sold everywhere, at Re. 1 per bottle, or are sent by Dr. BATLIWALLA, Worlee, Dadur Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable Book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer Routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from Official Sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office, and at all Booksellers and Railway Terminus.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

EUROPEAN, for many years in Merchant and Shipowner's firm, is OPEN to EMPLOYMENT in similar office, or any position of trust.—Apply "M," care of this Paper.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the Departure of English Mail, 28 pages of the Pall Mall Budget size, containing all the information of the previous week, carefully arranged. Army Orders, &c., Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of Postage. English Subscription, Rs. 15 per year, including Postage.

CAMPHOR COUGH BALSAM.—As a preventive and curative agent in all cases of Cough, Colds, Asthma, Bronchitis, Chronic Catarrh and all other throat and chest affections.—D. FERNANDES & Co., Family and Operative Chemists, Fort.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY.—Historical, Statistical and Descriptive Contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5 with postage, Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld.—IVORY BILLIARD BALLS, to be satisfactory, should be bought at this season of the year during the monsoons: they are more reliable and more lasting. Price List post free.

L... OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8. Postage ... To be had at this Office.

RECEIVED, a large supply of French Regulators, Repeaters of all kinds, Rs. 40, 50, 60, and Rs. 80 to Rs. 1,000. Never imported into India before—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special terms for large contracts. Apply to "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

FORMS of POWER OF ATTORNEY, Neatly printed. Price 4 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

PIANO and SINGING TAUGHT by a Lady trained under well-known masters—has had much experience in voice production. Apply "ARIA," care of Messrs. Rose and Co., Rampart Row.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 6; Quarterly Rs. 3; to Subscribers in Bombay. Rs. 12 to the Mofussil, postage extra.

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One new English-built C under-spring CANE LANDAU, with patent self-acting hood, by Lucas, of London.

One set of best English silver-mounted four-in-hand HARNESS, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

One set of best English silver-mounted pair-horse harness, suitable for Arab and Waler horses.

Second-hand LANDAUS, VICTORIAS and BROUGHAMS, by other well-known makers.

HOUSES furnished with latest style neat furniture.

FURNITURE of the latest designs FOR SALE or HIRE, and also made to order.

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BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights with an Introductory Account of the Settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

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Packing and Postage extra.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

SALE OF DAMAGED COTTON.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Colaba Cotton Green, on account of the Insurance Offices concerned—

A large quantity of loose cotton damaged by fire and water. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY IN 3RD MARINE LANE, AT DHOBIE TALAO.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 9th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises (if not sold by private contract), by order of the mortgager, Sewram Hurmookhrai, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagee, the following landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of land, together with the dwelling-house built thereon, situate on the northern side of the 3rd Marine Lane, near Dhobie Talao, in the subdistrict of Bombay, admeasuring 26 feet and 6 inches in breadth and 26 feet in length by former measurement, and 80 square yards by subsequent measurement, be the same little more or less, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 727, new No. 3289, old No. 14, and new Survey No. 8329, assessed by the Municipality under C Ward No. 2602, Street Nos. 3-5-7, and bounded on the east by the property which formerly belonged to Cursetjee Bomanjee and now to Maneckjee Framjee Settna (there is a wall between this and the said premises), on the north by a sweepers' passage which separates the said premises from that of Nowrojee Cowasjee, and on the south by 3rd Marine Lane, and which permises are in the occupation of the tenants of the mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Hiralal, Mulla and Mulla, solicitors for the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAVEL.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General as Administrator of the estate of the late Mr. E. F. Viegas, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. well sell by Public Auction, on the premises, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., the undermentioned landed property, viz.:—

All that piece of fazandari ground, of which the late Lucio Hermogenes de Lima de Souza is the fazandar, containing by admeasurement 93 square yards or thereabouts, together with the messuage or dwelling-house standing thereon, assesed by the Municipal Commissioner under ward No. 3825 and street No. 155, situate on the south side of Cavel Street, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, in the Island of Bombay, and bounded on the east by the property of Narrayen Maistri, on the west by the property of Ballajee Narronjee, on the north partly by the said Cavel Street and partly by a lane, and on the south by the property of Domingos Francisco de Mello.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On SUNDAY, the 11th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at "Fernandez Villa, Bandora, opposite the St. Andrew's Church, the handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, glassware and crockery, lamps, pictures, table ornaments, etc., the property of the late Mr. JOSEPH F. RODRIGUES.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY SALE.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of white, grey, and coloured piece-goods, and the following:—

1 gold hunting watch by James McCabe, Royal Exchange, London.

1 18-carat gold hunting watch by Rotherham, London.

1 ebonised square piano by Richard Lipp.

Household furniture, such as tables, chairs, teapoys, sofas, cupboards, chest of drawers, dressing and washhand tables, &c.

An invoice of 25 dozen leather for carriage lining No. V 2 quality.

AT 2 P.M.

1 strong-built victoria.
1 serviceable double-seated brougham.
1 second-hand office shigram.
1 high-wheeled dog-cart.
And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Old Secretariat Building, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, mahogany square piano by Soundy, pictures, lamps, gent's pneumatic bicycle, etc., the property of a gentleman.

The property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

Under instructions from the Administrator-General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Altamont Road, Cumballa Hill, on FRIDAY, the 16th, and SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 1 p.m. each day, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture by Roberts and others, English dining table, best electro-platedware, silverware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by Schiedmayer, D.-B. B.-L. gun by William Powell, handsome pictures, windproof lamps, rich Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, books, wearing apparel, table and bed linen, nearly new victoria, handsome four-wheeled dog-cart, one pair of handsome grey horses, two powerful grey horses going in harness, double and single harnesses, two fox-terrier dogs, choice garden plants in China and earthen pots, pigeons, &c., the property of the late JOHN MARSHALL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SUNDAY, the 18th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 10, Sankli Terrace, Byculla, next to Fire Brigade, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood household furniture, platedware, crockery and glassware, a sweet-toned grand cottage piano, harmonium, table ornaments, lamps, pictures, etc., the property of GEORGE POWELL, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view three days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.
Bombay, 9th September, 1898.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT MEMON MOHOLLA.

Under instructions from the Special Commissioner appointed in Suit No. 16 of 1897 (Hajee Joonas Hajee Tyeb vs. Halimabai, widow, and another), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property:—

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of fazandari land or ground, belonging to Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Katkoni, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house fronting on the east side of Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, without the Fort of Bombay, in the registration subdistrict of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under old No. 11, Ward B No. 995, Street Nos. 76, 78, 80, containing by admeasurement seventy feet in length, and in breadth fifteen feet or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the said Mahomed Hoosein Kambekar Street, on the west by a sweepers' passage, on the north by the house of Jaffer Sulleman, and on the south by the house of Bawa Miya bin Mahomed Saheb, and which said hereditaments and premises were and are in the occupation of the said Hajee Joonas Hajee Tyeb and his tenants.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 10th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 1-30 P. M.

1 handsome strong dog-cart.
1 handsome strong victoria in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham.
1 black country-bred pony, 13 hands, a very good trapper.
1 grey Arab horse, quiet in harness.
1 set brass-mounted harness in perfect condition.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 24th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at "Hill Side," Chinchpoogly Hill, the very valuable blackwood and teakwood French-polished plain and carved household furniture made to order by Mackenzie and John Roberts, best platedware, rich crockery and glassware, a sweet toned mahogany cottage piano by Brinsmead in very good order, handsome large English and Persian carpets, handsome hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich table ornaments, a powerful bay waler mare, goes well in harness, a set of brass-mounted English harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, etc., etc., the property of H. R. DUNK, Esq.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.
Bombay, 9th September, 1898.

MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 35, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF COTTON DUST AND SEEDS AND SIZED SWEEPINGS.

On MONDAY, the 12th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the mill premises, by order the Colaba Land and Mill Company, Limited, and on account and at the risk of Ruttonsey Passoo—

A quantity of cotton dust and seeds and sized sweepings, being accumulations for the month of August last.

AUCTION SALE OF COUNTRY-MADE PIECE-GOODS.

On TUESDAY, the 13th instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. and on account and at the risk of Thaker Liladher Jivraj, the following bales of country cloth manufactured at the Bengal Mills—

230 bales country-made piece-goods, such as shirtings, dhooties, chudders, T. cloth, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.
Bombay, 9th September, 1898.

NOTES.
INDIAN LAND REVENUE,
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND
POLICY.
BY
TODARMAL
Price, Re. 1. Postage half-anna.
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THE NEW BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve and brain power, whether induced by worry, overwork, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, delusions, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, lassitude, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, physical incapacity, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability either to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, consumption, night sweats, &c., are all so many different phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, the cause of by far the greater portion of the misery, ill-health, and despondency by which we are confronted on every hand, that can only be successfully combated by the use of this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing powers and imparts new life and energy to what had so recently seemed worn-out, "used up" and valueless.

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THE EXTRAORDINARY BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c., producing a soft, silky, infant-like smoothness, elasticity and clearness of complexion, skin and body. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, pains and swellings of the joints, syphilis, secondary symptoms, bone disease, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, wounds, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for TREZUKA or ZAROUBA which ever required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture) for the sake of extra profit. TREZUKA and ZAROUBA and Trade Marks, registered at the Patent Office. Legal proceedings will be taken against all persons pirating.

COMMON-SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A book for young men, containing just that information which every one contemplating matrimony should possess whilst married persons suffering from incapacity and exhaustion should procure a copy without delay. Price 6d., of any of the Agents for above medicines, or post free from NEVILL JOHNSON, 9, Bond St., Parliament Sq., London, W. C.

Agents for India TREACHER & Co., Limited, Bombay, Byculla and Poona

THE NEW AMERICAN REMEDY.

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

Deposit Accounts are Opened for Fixed Periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

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The Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris beg to draw the attention of Travellers to its Letter of Credit Department in Paris at the Branch Office, 2, Place de l'Opera, in the very centre of the fashionable quarter of Paris, on the Boulevards facing the Grand Opera, and within easy reach of the principal Hotels, Theatres, and Shops.

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W. LLEWELLYN,
Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,114,625
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£562,500

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London, E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO, KANDY GALLE, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Fixed Deposits for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

Rates for Deposits for shorter periods may be learned on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks and Shares and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

J. K. MOIR,
Manager.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

CREDIT LYONNAIS.
ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL (fully paid) Fcs. 200,000,000 = £8,000,000
RESERVE FUND......Fcs. 50,000,000 = £2,000,000

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THE CREDIT LYONNAIS, BOMBAY BRANCH sells Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on all parts of the world, negotiates and collects Bills and Coupons on the English and Foreign Towns.

Issues Letters of Credit.

Exchanges Foreign money, executes investment orders in Securities on all Indian, English, or Foreign Stock Exchanges, and gives information when required on Securities dealt in on the Leading Stock Exchanges.

Receives Securities for safe custody and collects interests or dividends on same on conditions to be arranged.

Grants advances in current account, or for fixed periods on Rupee paper, approved stock, shares, bullion, and produce.

Opens deposit accounts, allowing interest on the daily balances.

Receives fixed deposits on terms to be ascertained on application.

C. BLUM,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£230,000

HEAD OFFICE:
47, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON, E. C.

BRANCHES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 5 per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

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DRAFTS granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

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LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$	100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$	90,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$	100,00,000

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T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
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WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.)
G. E. NOBLE, Esq., 37 Inverness Terrace, Bayswater, W.)
EWEN CAMERON, JOHN WALTER, } Managers.

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HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA

BOMBAY AGENCY.
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HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

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H. A. HERBERT, Manager.
Bombay—C. E. BERESFORD, Manager.
Calcutta—REGD. MURRAY, Manager.
Rangoon—R. F. STRACHAN, Acting Manager.
Kurrachee—O. M. BARNES, Ag. Manager.
Rawulpindi—Murree—W. MOIR, Manager.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL............Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVES AND REST .... „ 13,83,900

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—For Home Remittances 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—Received for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum; for 9 months at 4½ per cent. per annum.

THE BANK will also at the HEAD OFFICE or any of its BRANCHES in India transfer sums for deposit in London, carrying interest from date of transfer in India.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season.

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Investment Orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. E. BERESFORD,
Manager, Bombay Branch.
Bombay, 1st July, 1898.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPIAL	„ 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 6,666,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.
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Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii Shanghai, and Hongkong.
BANKERS—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK The UNION BANK of LONDON, THE PARR'S BANK LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

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Agent.
Hornby Road.

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NILGIRI TEA & COFFEE
TRADING COMPANY,
(No. 3, Hummum Street, Fort, Bombay.)
SOLICITS COMPARISON AND TRIAL
IN QUALITY AND PRICES OF THE
NILGIRI TUDOR HALL TEAS
AND
WATERFALL COFFEES
RECEIVED DIRECTLY FROM THE ESTATE
and highly appreciated by connoisseurs for
FLAVOUR, COLOUR AND TASTE.
PRICES REMARKABLY MODERATE.
TEAS—(in air-tight 1 lb. Square Tin)
Rs. 1-4, 1-2, 1-0, 0-12, also in 1-4 and 1-2 lb. lead packets.
WATERFALL'S FRENCH COFFEES,
1-4 lb. tin 5 as., 1-2 lb. tin 9 as., 1 lb. tin Re. 1.
HANDSOME DISCOUNT TO MERCHANTS.
Prices of loose tea-chests and whole coffee on application.

NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

UNDER instructions from PLAGUE AUTHORITIES, Poona, it is necessary for each PASSENGER TRAVELLING from POONA to provide himself with a PASS for himself or family before applying for Tickets at the Poona Station. Passes may be obtained by applying (if possible the day before intended departure) from the following Officers:—

The Cantonment Magistrate.
The Chief Plague Authority.
The Executive Officer, Poona Cantonment.
All Commanding Officers of Regiments.
All Heads of Government Departments.

The City Magistrate and others for which see notice published by the Chief Plague Authority in every special cases of emergency only, the Station Master, Poona, is authorised to issue Tickets to Officials and their families on giving their names and addresses, and the place to which the applicant intends to proceed.

A. MUIRHEAD,
General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 6th September 1898.

CEYLON HAND-MADE WASHING LACE.

BEST QUALITY and different kinds. Moderate Prices. Always in Stock. Apply to—J. D. S. W. JAYASURIYA and BROS. Late of J. P. J. DeSILVA and Co., Ceylon Manufacturing Jewellers and Washing Lace Merchants, No. 2, Brigade Road, Bangalore.

NOTICE.

IN ADDITION to our Girgaum Veterinary Stables, we have opened a Commission and Livery Stable at 223, Bellasis Road, Byculla, the premises lately occupied by Messrs. Ahmed Mahomed Mishari and Co.

R. SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.
Girgaum and Byculla, 1st August, 1898.

WANTED.

NOTICE.

WATNED an expert to undertake the work of EXAMINING the GEOLOGICAL FORMATION of the Gondal State and making a preliminary practical report on the mineral resources of the same.

Apply, stating terms and forwarding testimonials of requisite qualifications, to the undersigned.

BEZANJEE MERWANJEE,
Dewan, Gondal.

BOMBAY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

APPLICATIONS are invited for the POST of SECRETARY to the Bombay Chamber of Commerce. Salary Rs. 700 per month. Candidates are requested to apply, stating qualifications, to the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce, not later than the 30th September, 1898.

C. J. MICHAEL,
Acting Secretary.
Bombay, 1st September, 1898.

FOR SALE.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

FOR SALE.—EMPTY KEROSINE OIL TINS AND WOODEN CASES.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, not later than 1 p.m. (Gun-Fire), on WEDNESDAY, the 21st September, 1898. Tenders for the purchase of—

3,500 WOODEN CASES with two empty Kerosine Oil Tins each.

1,000 EMPTY KEROSINE TINS only.

Offers must be made on the Company's Form (to be obtained from the Undersigned which must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 100 (Rupees one hundred) as a security for the due fulfilment of Engagement, failure in which will entail forfeiture of the said amount without the Company having to prove any loss by the transaction.

Payment to be made on acceptance of Tender. DELIVERY to be taken within four weeks of acceptance of offer.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.
General Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 1st September, 1898.

CHOCOLAT MENIER.
THE BEST AND ONLY ORIGINAL.
SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DEALERS
Beware of Spurious Imitations which are often substituted.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all Impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the "cause" from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per Bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS warranted to cure all Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the world. Proprietors:—THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG Co. Lincoln. England

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Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted of Servants required, Houses or Lodgings, to the change of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes is as follows:—

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BI-WEEKLY EDITION

To SUBSCRIBERS—

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Per Annum	Rs. 12
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Quarterly	„ 3

"BOMBAY GAZETTE"
WEEKLY BUDGET.
Post Free.

Per Annum	Rs. 12
Half-yearly	„ 6
Quarterly	„ 3

CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to "The Proprietor," of the "Bombay Gazette."

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INSURANCES.

Guarantee Against Embezzlement.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities only, and remain in India.

THE Association provides Security for the Intermission and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Acting Secretary.

CALEDONIAN

INSURANCE COMPANY.

FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE: 19, George Street, Edinburgh.

FIRE RESERVE FUNDS............ £577,096

Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.

23, Apollo Street.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

This BRANDY is much approved in GREAT BRITAIN, AMERICA AND AUSTRALIA, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

EDUCATION IN GERMANY

HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Private Park. Terms £ 75 per year.

Application to

Dr. GLOEL
Landhaus Birkenfeld,
Wesel-am-Rhein,
Germany

THE NIGHT OF THE GODS.

BY JOHN O'NEILL.

NOW PUBLISHED.

IN TWO VOLUMES, WITH INDEX.

THIS work, embodying a vast amount of accurately recorded Folk Lore, Myths and Symbols, and giving especial prominence to the Mythology of India and the Further East is now complete in Two Volumes.

The NIGHT of the GODS forms an unrivalled collection of the Primitive Beliefs of the Aryan, the Yellow, the Red and the Black Races and the Origins of World Myths, collated and focussed by an accomplished scholar and man of letters.

The price of the complete work is £2-12-6.

To be had from the publisher, DAVID NUTT, 270-271 STRAND, LONDON, E.C., or orders can be registered by the MANAGER, "Bombay Gazette" office, Fort, Bombay.

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"It is a remarkable work; the fruit of several years resourceful and a various research into the origin of the religions which have come down to us from the night of time."—"Bombay Gazette."

"A freshly conceived and freshly written work in comparative mythology. . . . . A stately octavo of 582 pages, with many illustrations. . . . . Our learned author is as modest in his claims as he is genial and easy in his style. He makes no pretence to having discovered an all-exclusive 'Key to Mythologies.' On the contrary, h large-mindedness suggests that 'the key we are in quest of is a whole bunch.' He treats all readers jauntily, and, though himself thoroughly and scientifically serious, he nowhere makes a dissenting mind feel like a culprit."—"Independent," August 24, 1893.

"The book (a large octavo, pp. 582) is a marvel of learned research and of scholarly insight. . . . . The result is a work which no future student of mythology, or of the philosophy of mythology can safely neglect."—"Methodist Review," January, 1894.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 5h. 47m. Sun sets, 6h. 8m. High water, 6-34m., 4-36a. Low water, 0-31a.
P. and O. s. s. Egypt, with English mails of 26th ult., due to arrive at 6 a. m.
B. V. R. Cycling Club, Fancy Dress Dance, Town Hall, 9 p. m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The steamer Muzafari entered and the steamer Dwarka left the dock yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The steamer Aglaia left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Diego Suarz, St. Marie, Tamatave, Reunion, and Mauritius Via Tuticorin and Colombo, will be closed at the General Post Office at 5 p. m., on Sunday the 11th instant.

FATAL COBRA BITE.—At 8 p.m. on Tuesday a Machan by the name of Jambuj Bhikari of the age of 17 years while walking near his residence at Nikh in Lower Damaun was bitten by a cobra and died within four hours.

EXHIBITION OF SWIMMING.—There will be an exhibition of remarkable swimming at the Victoria Swimming Bath, in the compound of the Chunda Ramji Cotton Press, at Middle Colaba, to-morrow afternoon at half-past 4 o'clock, by an old Mahomedan and his two sons, who have come down from Baroda. The old Mahomedan will perform for upwards of an hour and a-half on the surface of the water, certain extraordinary feats, showing his rare powers of floating in various unique positions for several minutes. The exhibition has been got up under the care of Mr. K. M. Shroff and is sure to be a success. The admirers of the art of swimming will, it is hoped, avail themselves of this opportunity.

FRENCH GRAMMAR.—Select Questions in French Grammar, with answers, by Mr. E. R. Sahiar, Senior French Teacher, Elphinstone High School, is a little book intended for Matric and University school final students. Looking to the variety and usefulness of the matter it contains, the book promises to have a wider sphere of utility, being likely to prove valuable to students in the higher examinations. Most of the important points in French Grammar, generally scattered over a large number of treatises bearing on the subject, are put before the reader in an intelligible and concise form. The author seems to have consulted a large variety of standard works, and spared no pains and care to make his little work as useful and authentic as possible. Mr. Sahiar is also the author of another equally useful book, "Select Notes in French Idiom," published sometime ago.

THE BENE-ISRAEL SWAJAN KULLIANECHU SABHA.—The eleventh annual meeting of the Bene-Israel Mutual Provident Fund, was held in the Hall of Mr. Damajee Duming Nawkwas in House No. 43 Koliwada, at 7-30 p.m. on the 4th instant, when the directors, members, and donars were present. Mr. Isaac Samuel Nowgavker treasurer of the Punwell synagoge was voted to the chair. The chairman after reading Psalm 91 asked the Secretary to read the report. The secretary requested the members to help the society with their heart and soul. The report showed an increase in the number of members. The present Balance in the treasurer's hand Rs. 710-14-9 The account was audited by Messrs Samuel Solomon, and Isaac Abraham. Three free funerals were made by the society, and nine nominees of deceased members were paid their dues according to the rules of the Society. Messrs. Abraham Moses, Michal Samuel, S. S. Mazagavker made appropriate speeches and Mr. B. Samson thanked the president in doing so he made an interesting speech which was received with acclamations from the audience. The proceedings terminated at 10 p.m.

HAMLET AT THE NOVELTY.—On Wednesday evening, the Novelty Theatre presented a gay appearance, having been decorated with flags and banners, and the street leading to it from the Esplanade Road having been lighted, the occasion being the intended visit of Prince Ranjitsingji, to witness a Hindustani adaptation of Shakespeare's "Hamlet." Mr. C. P. Khatao, the proprietor of the Alfred Theatrical Company, spared neither trouble nor expense in preparing this interesting tragedy, which he has been performing before the Bombay public for some months past. The play has taken a strong hold of the public, and the Novelty theatre has been unequal to accommodate the number of visitors who apply for admission. In order that the audience may understand the plot, the proprietor has issued thousands of copies of a synopsis in Gujarati, giving also the songs which are embodied in the representation. The scenery and dresses were excellent, the latter dazzling with silk and brocade, giving the actors a charming appearance so dear to a native audience. The interest evinced by the public to have a look at Prince Ranjitsingji drew an appreciative house, which must have amply rewarded the exertions of Mr. Khatao. But unfortunately, the unexpected indisposition of the Prince, and his consequent absence on the evening disappointed both the management and the audience. However, a party from Mr. Goverdhandas Gokaldas Tejpal's house, including the Prince's friends and Mr. Goverdhandas himself, were present and seemed to enjoy the sight and the performance.

A MOTHER DROWNS HERSELF WITH HER CHILD.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the Coroner, held an inquiry, yesterday, at a quarry hole between the Ripon and Morland Roads regarding deaths of Phikia, a Mahomedan woman, aged forty years and of her daughter named Syra, aged seven months. The deceased Phikia was the second wife of one Ismail Purnoo a weaver, who married her by *nicka* about a year and a half ago. She had two children aged eight and five years respectively by her former husband and they are now in custody of her former husband's relations. Two or three months after marriage Phikia and her husband came to Bombay and put up at Ripon Road. Shortly after their arrival here Phikia through her husband Ismail wrote letters to the relations of her former husband, asking them to send her two children to Bombay but they refused to do so. She thereupon asked Ismail to permit her go to her native country to see her two children, but this was also refused and she became very despondent in consequence, and fretted for ten days. About 8 o'clock on Wednesday night she took her meal as usual and went to sleep with Syra, her daughter by the present husband. On the following morning when the husband Ismail awoke, he found his wife and daughter missing from the house. He immediately proceeded to the Byculla station to telegraph, thinking she had left for her native country, but on the way he received information that the dead body of a woman had been found floating in a quarry hole at the junction of Ripon and Morland Roads. He went to the spot forthwith and identified the body as that of his wife Phikia. The body of his daughter Syra was found tied to the chest of her mother with a piece of cloth. The body of Phikia was first noticed by a Municipal labourer named Govind Mankia, who informed the Police. Inspector Coxen went to the spot and had the body removed, when it was discovered that the child Syra had been tied to the mother's chest and was dead. With regard to the mother the jury brought in a verdict of suicide, but in case of the child Syra the verdict was that she was drowned by her mother Phikia in a quary hole, under such circumstances that the act of the said Phikia was culpable homicide amounting to murder.

UNDELIVERED LETTERS.

THE following is a list of Unclaimed Letters lying at the Bombay General Post Office :—

Allsop, F W	Fitzsimons, N	Randall, Mrs
Barry, Sophia Mrs	Gallyot, E D	Roodow, James Stone
Berry, Mrs	Hay, I Errol	Tanavalla, F C
Bird, F H	Henriques, Joas Affonce	Uiseir, Mr H
Courcey, P H	Hunt, W	Van, Someren L
Dobrowich, W	Lascelles, J H	Van, Tassel E Mrs
Dora, Aleksandra Oden Miss	Micallef, Guvani	Vignal, A Du
Eason, Edward J	Orto, Pierre	Warder, G H
Edverard, J	Peterson, A Mrs	
Fairly, V Miss	Phibbs, W G	

THE Madras Government concludes its review of the administration of the Police Department in 1897: "On the whole, and having regard to the state of the season, the Government considers that Police administration during 1897 was satisfactory. The personal energy of Mr. Hammick and the labour which he has devoted to the improvement of his department cannot, His Excellency the Governor in Council believes, fail to result in its greater efficiency in future."

LAST Tuesday, before the police magistrate of Alipore, a servant of a widow of the late Prince Hurmuz Shah, of the Mysore family, was charged with abducting the wife of Prince Munawwar Sultan, also of the Mysore family. It was stated that the accused, who used to live in the house of his mistress, took the girl from her mother's house during the absence of the complainant on the evening of the 7th June last and concealed her at Chitpore and Garden Reach. The case was adjourned for evidence.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS!—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes 'as bright as a botton.' It soothes the child, it soften the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1 1-2d. per bottle.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE PARSONS and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RANADE.)

AN APPEAL BY GOVERNMENT DISMISSED.

IMPERATRIX vs. J. C. SOARES.

THIS was an appeal by the Government of Bombay against an order of acquittal passed by Mr. D. V. Moodliar, special cantonment magistrate, Poona, on the 29th March last, the accused having been charged with an offence under section 409 of the Penal Code. Mr. Branson, with Mr. R. R. Desai, appeared for the accused, and the Government pleader in support of the appeal.

It appeared that the complainant, Fuckur Jan Mahomed, a butcher by profession, charged the accused, meat agent in the Commissariat Department, under section 409. On the 28th December last complainant had entrusted to the accused thirteen heads of cattle for Rs. 130 in his capacity as a Commissariat meat agent. The cattle belonged to complainant. The accused sold the cattle to the Commissariat Department and dishonestly misappropriated the proceeds to his own use instead of handing them over to the complainant. Accused admitted having received the cattle, thinking the complainant to be the owner. Later on a dispute arose as to the ownership of the cattle, and being satisfied that the complainant was not the real owner, accused entered the animals in the other man's name, paid him off on the spot, and obtained his receipt for the amount. The magistrate said the statement of the accused to a very great extent simplified the whole case. All that remained to be seen was whether the accused paid the money as he said, and whether the receipt was a genuine one. The receipt was alleged to have been passed by Babajee Rumbhajee Mang to the accused. Babajee totally denied having received the money or having passed a receipt. Two witnesses, on the coutary, asserted that the mark on the receipt was Babajee's, made in their presence, and that the money too was paid in their presence. Both those witnesses were Government servants and worked under the accused. From the way Babajee conducted himself whilst under examination, the magistrate thought he was not telling the truth. As regarded the receipt in question put in by the accused the magistrate remarked: "I can neither say this way nor that way under the present circumstances." Taking the accused's conduct into consideration, the magistrate said he could not disbelieve him. He came to the conclusion, therefore, that the accused, at first believing the cattle to belong to the complainant, entered them in his name, and subsequently learning that they did not belong to him but to one Babajee, struck out his name, purchased the cattle from Babajee, obtained a receipt from him and entered the animals in his name. The magistrate found nothing criminal in what the accused did and acquitted him.

It was urged in support of the appeal that there was no evidence whatever that there had been any dispute as to ownership between the complainant and Babajee. There was nothing to show that the accused made any enquiry to justify his belief that Babajee was the owner. It was undisputed that the accused had at first entered the cattle in the Commissariat books as belonging to the complainant, and afterwards entered his own name as the owner, sold the cattle to the Commissariat agent in his own name, and also obtained a cheque payable to himself. It was further urged that the court below omitted to consider that, in the departmental enquiry that took place previous to the present trial, the accused totally denied having got the cattle for the complainant, and did not then allege that the cattle belonged to Babajee or that he had paid the money to him. The court omitted to consider that Babajee was in receipt of a very low salary under the accused, and was not in a position to own the cattle in question. Babajee had distinctly denied having received money or passed the receipt. It was argued that the lower court improperly omitted to consider the suspicious circumstances connected with the receipt. It ought to have held the receipt to be not genuine, having regard principally to the fact that nothing was said at the departmental enquiry about the transaction to which it related, and to the fact that it was not produced by the accused till the 5th of March. It ought to have held that the accused failed to justify his conduct in treating Babajee as the owner of the cattle, and to prove the payment alleged to have been made to him, and it ought to have held that the accused's conduct, as disclosed in the evidence, was fraudulent.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in giving the court's judgment, said: If the statement of the accused is true, there is an end of the case for the prosecution. The evidence on this point is very conflicting. The receipt is denied by the alleged vendor Babajee, but it is sworn to by two apparently trustworthy witnesses. The alteration in the register was made openly and shows, we think, that the accused then believed that he was the owner of the animals, which he could only be by having bought and paid for them. On the whole, we are unable to say that the order of acquittal is other than correct, and we dismiss the appeal.

The court, therefore, dismissed the appeal.

CRICKET AT BARODA.

A PROMISING PRINCE PLAYER.

A SPLENDID cricket match was played here on Saturday last between the Ahmedabad and local teams on the Laxmi Vilas Palace cricket ground. Mr. Mead, the acting collector of Ahmedabad, and Lieutenant Saulez captained the respective teams. The novel feature of the game was that H. H. Prince Fattesingh Rao was to take part in it. A large crowd of spectators assembled in order to winess the game. H. H. the Mahraja Shabeb, Colonel Martelli, the political agent, and other chief officers of the State had taken their seats in a shamiana specially erected for the purpose.

At 11-30 a.m. Mr. Mead won the toss and sent in Messrs. Proctor and Treadaway to face the bowling of Hardie and Arjuna. In the first innings the visitors made a poor start, Hardie and Arjuna taking a wicket each in their respective overs without giving a single run. Hardie took another wicket in his second over, and thus the first three players were dismissed easily. The next pair (Messrs. Reinold and Mead) took a lively turn and began a steady play. It was, however, slow, and they reached half a century without a single chance. Messrs. Mead, Reinold and Welman were the only players who played fine, the visitors scoring 47, 11 and 18 respectively. At the close of the innings the players retired for lunch.

After lunch the local team sent in Captain Cox and Lieutenant Saulez. Cox was clean bowled by Proctor, and then the Prince joined Saulez. The former began in magnificent style and played on all sides, hitting freely. The game new attained a lively aspect. The Prince rapidly ran up his score to a quarter of a century, but in the end was bowled by Mead. Other players of the local team unfortunately gave way easily, the total score being 65.

Having plenty of time at their disposal, the visitors again went in to bat and scored a single, less than the score of the first innings. Only 50 minutes were left at the disposal of the local team. Hardie and Saulez then rapidly scored 25 and 17 runs respectively. The Prince had already joined Hardie, and was playing in fine style. His score had reached 15 when the bell rang and the players returned. Thus the game ends in a draw. The visitors were entertained at dinner by H. H. the the Maharaja the previous night. The following are the full scores:—

AHMEDABAD.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Proctor, b Hardie	0	b Saulez	9
Treadaway, b Arjuna	0	b Strong	1
Strick, b Hardie	0	b Strong	3
Mead, b Saulez	47	c French, b Saulez	8
Reinold, b Arjuna	11	c DeCruz, b Saulez	0
Welman, c Strong, b Hardie	18	b Arjuna	21
Thomason, l-b-w Saulez	0	b Arjuna	3
Beyts, b Saulez	1	run out	7
Dele, not out	2	b Phillips	5
Corp Boyce, b Hardie	0	b H H Fattesingh Rao	12
Boseley, b A Hardie	0	not out	0
Extras	1	Extras	10
Total	80	Total	79

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
Hardie	10-4	3	16	4	6	2	23	0
Arjuna	12	6	8	2	6	2	10	3
Prince F	5	0	19	0	2-4	1	5	1
Strong	3	0	13	0	7	3	9	2
Phillips	2	0	6	0	4	2	5	1
R Hardie	6	7	10	1	...	...	...	...
Saulez	3	0	7	3	5	0	17	3

BARODA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
E Saulez, b Proctor	0	run out	17
Capt Cox, b Proctor	1	b Proctor	1
Prince Fattesingh Rao, b Mead	25	not out	15
A Hardie, b Proctor	0	stumped out	25
Phillips, c Proctor	0	not out	3
H S Strong, l-b-w Proctor	6	To bat.	
R M DeCruz, b Mead	2		
Waganhieber, st	4		
T H French, b Treadaway	7		
R Hardie, b Thomason	1		
Arjuna, not out	0		
Extras	6	Extras	4
Total	52	Total	65

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

	O	M	R	W	O	M	R	W
Proctor	9	5	10	5	6	2	17	1
Strick	8	2	12	0	5	0	19	0
Thomason	6-4	1	11	1	...	...	...	...
Treadaway	3	2	2	1	6	1	11	0
Mead	3	2	11	3	4	1	14	2

AN old Scotswoman, when advised by her minister to take snuff to keep herself awake during the sermon, replied: "Why dinna ye put the snuff in the sermon, mon?"

Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Asthma.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Bronchitis.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Lung Troubles.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Night Coughs.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Influenza.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Sure Remedy.
Powell's Balsam of Aniseed.—Coughs.—Safe and Reliable.
Trade Mark—Lion, Net, and Mouse.
Established 1824, Sold by Chemists throughout the world, in bottles, 1s. 1 1 2d. and upwards.

BOMBAY SEASON REPORTS.

THE following Season Reports for the week ending 6th September were published in yesterday's *Government Gazette*:—

Karachi.—River at Kotri on 5th September, 17 feet 7 inches against 22 feet on same date last year. Standing crops are healthy. The rainfall at Karachi was 53 cents, at Ketibandar 24 cents, at Manjhand 7 cents and at Ghorabari 3 cents. Want of rain is still felt in Manjhand and Johi. The agricultural stock are healthy. Fodder is scarce in Kohistan. The prices of food-grains are steady.

Shikarpur.—River 11 feet 11 inches against 14 feet on same date last year. Kharif crops are flourishing, Rabi lands are being prepared for cultivation. The cattle are in good condition Fodder is sufficient.

Hyderabad.—The standig crops are in good condition. The supply of water in canals is deficient in seven talukas. The cattle are in fair condition throughout the district. Fodder is plentiful in five talukas and insufficient in seven. There was rain in three talukas, the average fall being 29 2-3 cents.

Upper Sind Frontier.—Crops are flourishing except on the Eden, Ghar, Kurdato and Kurshah Canals in the Shahdadpur taluka. Fodder is sufficient. The price of bajri has risen by 8 chataks and of rice by 2 chataks per rupee.

Thar and Parkar.—The rainfall during the week was 85 cents at Umarkot, 27 cents at Diplo, 40 cents at Chachro and 2 cents at Mirpur, Rain is very badly wanted in Nagar and Mithi, and is also needed in Chachro and Diplo. The supply of water is deficient in the Dhoro, Nara, Khipra and Dim Canals. Crops are suffering. Locusts appeared in Khipro, but caused no damage.

Ahmedabad.—(For week ending 3rd September 1898).—The rainfall during the week was 10 cents at Ahmedabad, and in the talukas maximum 60 cents at Parantij, minimum 10 cents at Ahmedabad: total for the season 27 inches 28 cents at Ahmedabad, and in the talukas maximum 38 inches 63 cents at Parantij, minimum 16 inches 23 cents at Viramgam. More rain is wanted for rice crops. Other crops are in good condition. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of jowari is 18 seers 40 tolas, of bajri 16 seers, of wheat 11 seers 40 tolas and of rice, second sort, 8 seers per rupee.

Panch Mahals.—The rainfall during the week was 75 cents at Godhra, and in the talukas maximum 1 inch 44 cents at Jhalod, minimum 37 cents at Kalol: total for the season 38 inches 26 cents at Godhra, and in the talukas maximum 48 inches 91 cents at Kalol, minimum 27 inches 49 cents at Dohad. Standing crops are in good condition. Slight damage is caused to maize in Jhalod through excessive rain. The agricultural stock are healthy. Fodder is plentiful. The price of bajri in Kalol has fallen from 19 to 20 seers per rupee.

Kaira.—(For week ending 5th September 1898).—The rainfall during the week was maximum 42 cents at Kapadvanj, minimum 8 cents at Matar: total for the season, maximum 40 inches 31 cents at Borsad, minimum 25 inches 55 cents at Matar, average for the district 31 inches 45 6-8 cents. Sowing of jowari, rice and tobacco is in progress. Standing crops are in good condition. Green grass is available in all places and the agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of bajri is 16 seers, of wheat 10 seers and of rice 9 seers per rupee.

Broach.—The rainfall during the week was maximum 70 cents at Jambusar: total for the season maximum 45 inches 21 cents at Jambusar, minimum 25 inches 3 cents at Hansot. The standing crops are in good condition. Sowing of rabi crops has been commenced in some places. The general prospects are good. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good.

Surat.—The rainfall for the week was maximum 2 inches 10 cents at Pardi; total for the season maximum 48 inches 43 cents at Chikhli, minimum 26 inches 25 cents at Chorasi. More rain is urgently wanted for rice crops throughout the district except in the Mandvi taluka. Weeding is in progress. The rice crop is likely to suffer if no rain falls shortly. Other standing crops are in good condition. Locusts have slightly damaged bajri crop in certain sea-coast villages of the Olpad taluka. The supply of fodder is sufficient and the condition of the agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Khandesh.—The rainfall during the week at Dhulia was 2 cents, and in the district maximum 3 inches 20 cents at Chopda, minimum 27 cents at Edalabad: total for the season at Dhulia 14 inches 70 cents, and in the district maximum 45 inches at Navapur, minimum 12 inches 93 cents at Shahada. More rain is urgently wanted. Sowing of bajri and til continues in the Taloda taluka. Standing crops are in good condition. Weeding is in progress. Preparation of land for rabi crops has been commenced in six talukas. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. The prices of wheat and jowari have risen while those of bajri and rice have fallen.

Nasik.—The rainfall during the week at Nasik was 13 cents, and in the talukas maximum 3 inches 51 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 13 cents at Niphad: total for the season 18 inches 37 cents at Nasik, and in the talukas maximum 110 inches 42 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 8 inches 83 cents at Yeola. The total fall is insufficient in the eastern part of Sinnar and in the Chandor, Yeola, Malegaon, Nandgaon and Baglan talukas. Sowing of kharif crops has been completed. Land is being prepared for rabi crops. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is no marked variation in prices.

Colaba (Bombay).—Rain daily except on 3rd: total of week 0·84 inch: total to date 54·11, being 6·40 below average. Abnormal temperature 1° warm on 31st, 2nd, 3rd and 4th and 2° warm on 1st and 5th. Temperature normal on 6th. Vapour in air normal on 31st, 4th, 5th and 6th and excessive from 1st to 3rd. Abnormal wind northerly on 31st and 6th: wind normal from 1st to 5th. Thunder and lightning on 6th.

Thana.—The rainfall for the week was 1 inch 38 cents at Thana, and in the talukas maximum 2 inches 90 cents at Shahapur, minimum 5 cents at Umbargaon: total for the season 88 inches 75 cents at Thana, and in the talukas maximum 85 inches 7 cents at Shahapur, minimum 28 inches 66 cents at Umbargaon. Weeding is in progress. The state of young crops is not good in the Bassein taluka and the Umbargaon petha owing to insufficient fall of rain. More rain is also wanted in the Mahim taluka. Locusts are still lingering in three villages of the Umbargaon petha, but no damage is reported to have been done to young crops. The condition of fodder supply and agricultural stock is good. Prices are stationary.

Kolaba.—The rainfall for the week was 1 inch 51 cents at Alibag, and in the talukas maximum 7 inches 34 cents at Mangaon, minimum 80 cents at Uran: total for the season 75 inches 38 cents at Alibag, and in the talukas maximum 138 inches 11 cents at Mangaon, minimum 60 inches 79 cents at Uran. Standing crops are in good condition. Weeding has been nearly completed. The price of rice at Alibag is 10 seers 10 tolas per rupee. There is a slight fall at Nagothna, Roha and Mahad. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy.

Ratnagiri.—There was useful rain everywhere, maximum 6 inches 20 cents at Sangameshvar, minimum 2 inches 57 cents at Guhagar. Early crops are ready for harvest everywhere. Weeding has been nearly completed. Fodder is sufficient. Prices of food-grains are stationary.

Ahmednagar.—There was rain in nine talukas. The fall measured 10 cents at Ahmednagar, and in the talukas maximum 73 cents at Karjat, minimum 2 cents at Akola: total for the season 6 inches 36 cents at Ahmednagar, and in the talukas maximum 14 inches 10 cents at Jamkhed, minimum 3 inches 40 cents at Sangamner. More rain is urgently required throughout the district for rabi sowing and for standing crops, which are withering in parts. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are healthy. The average price of the principal food-grain is 15 seers 42 tolas per rupee.

Sholapur.—The rainfall during the week at Sholapur was 94 cents, and in the talukas maximum 3 inches 79 cents at Barsi, minimum 20 cents at Malsiras: total for the season 16 inches 86 cents at Sholapur, and in the talukas maximum 13 inches 52 cents at Barsi, minimum 4 inches 39 cents at Malsiras. More rain is wanted for rabi sowing throughout the district. Kharif crops have been benefited in some places by the week's rain, but more rain is still needed for them. Land is being prepared for the rabi crops in the Barsi taluka. Rabi sowing has been commenced in some places in the Pandharpur taluka. Fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. There is a slight fall in the price of jowari in Barsi and rise in other talukas except Sholapur, where it is stationary. The price of Sholapur jowari is 17 seers 14 chataks per rupee.

Satara.—The rainfall at Satara measured 39 cents, and in the district maximum 72 cents at Patan, minimum 19 cents at Khatav: total for the season 26 inches 54 cents at Satara. Rain is urgently wanted in almost all talukas. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Bijapur.—The rainfall at Bijapur was 2 inches 37 cents, and in the talukas maximum 2 innhes 60 cents at Muddebihal, minimum 12 cents at Sindgi. Standing kharif crops are withering and sowing of rabi crops has been retarded for want of rain in the Indi, Sindgi and Hungund talukas; elsewhere standing kharif crops have revived and rabi sowings have been commenced. More rain is urgently required throughout the district. Green grass is not procurable. Dry fodder is sufficient. The agricultural stock are in good condition. The average price of food-grains is 20 seers 8 chataks per rupee.

Belgaum.—There was slight rain during the week throughout the district except at Athni, varying from 4 cents at Gokak to 96 cents at Chandgad and Chikodi. More rain is still wanted especially in the eastern talukas. Young kharif crops are thriving except in parts of the Gokak and Athni talukas, where they are withering from insufficiency of rain and rabi sowings have been retarded. Locusts cause damage to crops in parts of the Belgaum, Gokak, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas. The supplies of fodder and water are sufficient.

Dharwar.—There was rain during the week throughout the district, varying from 2 inches 27 cents at Gadag to 8 cents at Hubli. The state of the standing crops in the black-soil talukas is improving owing to the rainfall, and that of the crops in the Mallad talukas is now good, though they are in need of moisture. Cotton sowing has been generally commenced in the district except at Hubli, where it is retarded for want of rain. Kharif crops in the Mundargi and Ranebennur talukas are withering for want of heavy showers. The agricultural stock are healthy. The supply of fodder is sufficient. The price of Jowari is 17 seers 2 chataks per rupee.

Kanara.—There was rain throughout the district, maximum 4 inches 85 cents at Kumta, minimum 76 cents at Haliyal. More rain is wanted in the above ghat talukas and in Bhatkal. Weeding continues in the above Ghat talukas. In the below Ghat talukas the crop is in ear. The agricultural stock are in good condition.

Rajkot.—The rainfall during the week was 5 cents: total for the season 9 inches 70 cents. Weeding operations are in progress. The average prices of wheat, bajri, jowari and gram are 12 seers, 12 seers 45 tolas, 14 seers 50 tolas and 13 seers 10 tolas, respectively, per rupee.

Wadhwan.—The rainfall during the week was 5 cents: total for the season 13 inches 4 cents. Rain is urgently required. Weeding of kharif crops is in progress. Bajri sells at 16 and jowari at 18 seers per rupee.

Baroda.—The rainfall during the week was 2 inches 6 cents; total for the season 45 inches 56 cents. The condition of the agricultural stock and of standing crops is fair except in Amreli, where they are withering for want of rain. Transplantation of rice in the Kadi division and tobacco plantation in the Petlad taluka have been completed. More rain is required for rice crops in the Navsari and Kadi divisions. The price of bajri is 35, of wheat 21, of superior rice 14 and of inferior rice 21 pounds per British rupee.

THE WEATHER.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla. In.	Cts.	Espl'ade. In.	Cts.	Fort. In.	Cts.	Colaba. In.	Cts.
Previously registered	58	12	56	57	56	37	54	11
Thursday, 8th Sept.	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	58	12	56	57	56	37	54	13
Total fall to Sept. 8th, 1897	63	72	62	98	66	83	61	3
Total fall to Sept. 8th, 1896	86	92	85	38	91	91	86	8

Rainfall at Byculla and Fort registered from 6 p.m. to 6 p.m.; at the Esplanade from 8 a.m. to 8 a.m.; and at Colaba from 6 a.m. to 6 a.m.

DAMAUN.

	In.	Cts.
Previously registered	38	13
On the 6th September	0	2
Total	38	15
Total fall up to 6th September 1897	52	49
Total fall up to 6th September 1896	58	78

G. I. P. R. LINE.

THE following is the return of Rainfall at the following Stations up to week ending Friday 2nd September, 1898:—

	In.	Cts.		In.	Cts.
Jubbulpore	58	48	Nasik	19	65
Raver	17	20	Deolali	20	38
Nimbora	15	85	Gholi	83	95
Bhadli	20	94	Nargaon	17	16
Jalgaon	21	5	Warangaon	16	58
Sirsoli	22	47	Hotgi	16	57
Mhasawad	22	40	Mohol	13	93
Maheji	21	80	Madha	10	75
Pachora	15	61	Barsi Road	12	60
Kajgaon	13	5	Kem	9	70
Chalisgaon	14	38	Jeur	9	21
Naydongri	14	99	Pomalwari	6	43
Nandgaon	16	9	Diksal	8	23
Manmar	9	4	Lonauli	168	55
Lasalgaon	12	46	Dhond	5	21
Khervadi	12	4	Talegaon	37	4

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON THURSDAY, THE 8TH OF SEPTEMBER, 1898.

1. The barometric readings are corrected to Calicut standard, reduced to the same temperature M° and also to the sea level and corrected to the constant gravity at Lat. 45.

2. The 2nd column under the head 'Wind' gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a. m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

STATIONS.	Pressure, 8 A. M.	Wind. Direction	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st June, to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st June to date.
Lahore	29·509	N	2	99·1	82·1	65	...	13·67	—1·96
Sirsa	29·616	SW	10	104·3	82·4	50	...	5·28	—6·03
Delhi	29·613	SE	6	92·2	75·9	83	0·05	13·08	—10·19
Agra	29·644	NE	3	90·5	79·4	81	...	21·77	—1·52
Cawnpore	29·667	Calm	2	88·3	77·1	89	...	39·58	...
Allahabad	29·657	W	6	87·1	77·8	89	0·05	50·99	+19·69
Jhansi	29·669	SW	4	91·1	77·2	73	...	31·58	—0·65
Jacobabad	29·558	SE	3	104·9	79·6	67	...	2·90	+0·18
Karachi	29·657	W	11	89·4	77·0	75	...	2·81	—2·98
Jeypore	29·678	W	4	96·1	76·4	64	...	15·04	—8·76
Ajmere	29·695	W	6	91·9	77·1	73	...	10·30	—8·10
Deesa	29·692	W	6	92·8	75·5	67	...	14·38	—8·58
Ahmedabad	29·690	W	2	92·7	77·6	70	..	24·97	...
Bhuj	29·697	W	11	92·3	73·97	69	..	10·40	—2·12
Rajkot	29·697	W	16	95·9	73·8	78	...	9·39	—15·07
Ghadechi	29·695	WNW	7	91·6	75·8	74	..	20·57	...
Veraval	29·692	NNW	5	83·5	77·3	82	...	8·37	...
Neemuch	29·713	WSW	6	88·8	73·1	73	...	22·37	—4·16
Indore	29·714	Calm	1	86·7	72·6	89	...	35·87	+10·29
Saugor	29·707	S	6	85·8	73·6	82	0·09	56·66	+17·95
Jubulpore	29·681	S	3	88·9	74·6	79	...	59·21	+10·00
Hoshangabad	29·699	Calm	1	89·2	77·2	83	..	53·68	+9·25
Khandwa	29·726	SW	2	89·7	76·1	87	0·14	22·68	—1·77
Raipur	29·711	Calm	1	90·3	76·1	86	0·03	34·88	—5·17
Nagpur	29·714	Calm	3	90·2	75·6	89	1·42	44·77	+7·89
Amraoti	29·710	E	5	91·2	73·8	91	0·05	17·24	—8·90
Akola	29·711	WNW	5	94·4	76·3	80	0·05	16·99	—8·67
Surat	29·674	NW	1	92·1	78·1	85	...	26·27	—12·24
Malegaon	29·707	SE	5	93·4	71·7	93	0·22	11·93	—3·29
Bombay	29·708	NW	7	84·9	78·7	86	...	53·80	—7·93
Poona	29·710	Calm	6	85·5	71·9	84	...	16·79	+1·10
Ahmednagar	29·722	NNW	3	84·8	69·4	85	0·28	7·24	...
Aurangabad	29·710	SW	4	90·3	67·2	84	3·25	16·38	...
Sholapur	29·727	Calm	5	88·7	72·0	80	0·75	17·98	—0·88
Ratnagiri	29·714	Calm	3	81·0	75·9	91	0·15	104·40	+7·89
Belgaum	29·731	WNW	1	80·2	65·3	95	0·14	31·24	—1·90
Goa	29·729	SW	8	79·0	75·4	95	0·21	87·99	..
Karwar	29·739	Calm	5	80·1	74·5	91	1·04	113·43	+8·04
Mangalore	29·799	WSW	2	76·8	71·4	95	2·60	93·78	—1·93
Calicut	29·802	Calm	4	79·3	72·5	87	0·15	77·38	—2·54
Cochin	29·804	NNE	M	81·5	74·1	86	0·03	66·93	+1·28
Bangalore	29·793	WSW	11	77·7	64·8	95	2·45	14·67	—0·28
Secunderabad	29·713	SW	1	87·1	71·5	81	0·03	22·42	+0·76
Masuliptam	29·706	Calm	5	89·5	74·1	93	2·35	27·63	+7·64
Bellary	29·732	Calm	3	83·2	72·2	63	...	4·81	—2·61
Cuddapah	29·714	SW	G	89·2	74·8	82	0·39	8·92	—6·95
Madras	29·708	W	4	86·0	73·5	82	0·53	14·50	+2·72
Coimbatore	29·766	SW	3	86·4	69·6	86	..	2·12	—2·13
Trichinopoly	29·733	SW	5	90·0	75·9	67	...	5·69	—3·16
Negapatam	29·728	SW	6	88·5	74·9	72	0·25	10·71	+1·84
Colombo	29·830	SSE	8	85·0	77·0	87	0·37	18·62	+0·17
Aden	29·606	C	11	92·8	79·8	61	..	0·07	—0·25

In column Wind, Rate per hour, L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay Local Rainfall.—J J H=0·00 (59·38); G T H=0·00 (57·67); St G H=0·01 (56·37); C P=0·00 (53·80)

SUMMARY.

With the exception of a brisk rise at Cawnpore, Allahabad and Secunderabad, the pressure changes have been small. Readings are lowest in the north and highest in the south. Gradients are moderate to slight. Winds are very variable in direction, and the force has been moderate to light. This morning the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Neemuch and 14 at Karachi. The maximum temperature is from 4° to 7° in excess of the normal at Malegaon, Surat, Akola, Amraoti, Rajkot and Sirsa, and the minimum 5° to 6° in excess at Sirsa and Lahore. The highest temperature in the shade was 105° at Jacobabad, and the lowest 65° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Malegaon, Ratnagiri and Masulipatam, and the skies are cloudy to overcast over nearly the whole country. Heavy rain has fallen at Aurangabad (3·25"), over two inches at Mangalore (2·60"), Bangalore (2·45") and Masulipatam (2·35"), over an inch at Nagpur (1·42") and Karwar (1·04"), and light to moderate showers at Delhi, Allahabad, Saugor, Khandwa, Raipur, Amraoti, Akola, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Sholapur, Ratnagiri, Belgaum, Goa, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Cuddapah, Madras and Negapatam. The monsoon gradient on the Malabar Coast is one and a quarter times steeper than usual, and conditions are very favourable for rain there and also in Mysore. Between Bombay and Karwar it is about half its normal steepness, and light to moderate showers are likely. In the Madras Presidency, Berar and the Central Provinces, local showers are probable. An area of abnormally low pressure exists over the Madras and Bombay Presidencies, Mysore, on the Malabar Coast and on and off the West Coast between Veraval and Cochin, where the weather is in a slightly unsettled condition.

G. L. TOWERS,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India

BY TELEGRAM.]

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

Thursday: The barometer has risen almost everywhere. The small depression over the N. W. P. has filled up, but otherwise pressure continues generally similar to those reported yesterday. The winds generally are between north and west over the Peninsula and north in Bombay, southerly in Burma and Bengal, and more or less variable elsewhere. Force is about normal around head of Bay, fresh in parts of N. W. off India and lighter than usual along west coast. Calms are reported from some central stations, and from Deccan. The temperature has risen in the central parts of the country and generally fallen elsewhere. Heat is greater than usual over N. W. India, across head of the Peninsula and over Deltaic-Bengal and Burma, but elsewhere the temperature is lower than usual. No rain has fallen, over Gujrat, Central India, Sind, Rajputana and greater part of the Punjab, but elsewhere the weather is showery. The principal rainfall amounts are over five inches in Dehra Dun, over two inches in Jalpaiguri, Mussoorie, Mangalore, Bangalore, Kurnool and Masulipatam.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Bedouin, 2,245 tons, Captain H H Godwin, cleared yesterday for Calcutta, with the same bottom cargo, from New York.

THE Austrian Lloyd's S N Co's s s Aglaia, 1,172 tons, Captain A Petris, sailed yesterday for Calcutta, via Madras, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Okara, 3,439 tons, Captain F Sheldrick, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta (24th August), with a cargo of 7,464 tons of coal.

THE B I S N Co's s s Dwarka, 759 tons, Captain J C Tice, will sail to-day for Karachi, with a general cargo, and Mrs Thorburn, Mr L Cansole, Mr A W Bright and 65 deck.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,169 tons, Captain C Hansen, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jeddah (29th August), with a cargo of specie and general, and one deck passenger.

THE B I S N Co's s s Assyria, 969 tons, Captain W H Rothwell, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with 127 cases of opium, a general cargo, 11 horses, and the following passengers:—Rev D Harrison, Corporal G Lenno, 35th Field Battery R A, Mr Williamson, and 156 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—SEPTEMBER 8.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Agents.
Avoca	944	Davidson	— —	A Munjee
Ilesfeo	372	Nacoda	— —	A Munjee
Bombay	2049	Turner	Calcutta &c.	J M & Co
Canning	—	Baugh	—	R I M S
Culna	1464	Groom	—	M M & Co
Bengal	2732	Wibmer	Aden	P & O Co
Mozuffari	1387	McAllister	Jeddah	B & P S N Co
Bedouin	2245	Godwin	—	W & A G & Co
Kilwa	983	Maclean	P Gulf	M M & Co
Cashmere	1700	Soutar	Repairing	H C Jeosub
Dalhousie	—	Warden	Govt. Dock	R I M S
Vadala	2164	Hutchison	—	M M & Co
Assyria	969	Rothwell	—	M M & Co
Okara	3439	Sheldrick	—	Do

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shed.	Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
C	Dwarka	759	Tice	Karachi	10-9	M M & Co
H	& J H M S Magdala and Tenasserim	...	Fleet R N	...		R Navy
L	Bahaduri	829	Ahmed	—		Shprd & Co
L	Afghan	1439	(Repairing)	—		H C Jeosub

HARBOUR WALL.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
Sabarmati	524	...	...		Shprd & Co
Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	C Gulf	8-9	Do
Brahmani	524	...	...		Do
Kaveri	553	Fackeer	M Gao	9-9	Do
Ponani	532	Ahamed	Bhownagar	10-9	Do

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
2	Branksome Hall	2355	Hood	Dunkirk	9-9	K N & Co
3	Singapore	2452	Pizzarello	Genoa	15-9	F Balduino
4	Letimbro	1401	Balsite	China	12-9	F Balduino
5	Carthage	2883	Gadd	London	10-9	P & O S N Co
6	Parramatta	2854	Preston	China	13-9	P & O S N Co
7	Aglaja	1173	Petris	Calcutta	8-9	A L S N Co
9	Raventhaler	1828	Freedon	Karachi	10-9	Glade & Co
15	Jubeda	380	Tyndall	R S Ports	—	H C Jeosub

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Dido .... 4768 tons gross .... F M & Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·30 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Sept.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
8	Assyria s	Rothwell	Busreh, Aug 27
	Okara s	Sheldrick	Calcutta, Aug 24
	Naderi s	Hansen	Jeddah, Aug 29

DEPARTURES.

Sept.	Vessel	Commander.	Destination.
8	Secundersha s r	Nacoda	Damaun
	Kilwa s	Maclean	Persian Gulf
	Bedouin s	Godwin	Calcutta
	Aglaja s	Petris	Calcutta

The steamer Dwarka, Captain Tice, obtained her port clearance yesterday for Karachi.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Kola, for Karachi, &c
" Vadala, for Calcutta, &c

DAILY IMPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FROM LONDON.

Ula, s—1 can medicine, 27 bales old News papers, Byramjee Shapoorjee, 2 cans soap, etc, D Dadabhoy. 3 hogsheads wine 1 hogshead whisky, A and L Cooper and Co, 35 cans whisky 8 cans provision etc, Dajeebhoy Dadabhoy. 10 cans chemicals, Dyal Damodhur and Co.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin, s—15 cans soap, D Dadabhoy

FROM GLASGOW.

City of Dublin, s—120 cases whisky 50 cases beer, 105 cases stout, Dhunjeebhoy Cawasjee

Clan Macfarlane, s—105 cases whisky Eduljee Bezonjee

FROM HAMBURG.

Raventhaler, s—10 cases Glassware, Sallay Mahomed Cassum, 16 cans glassware, Goolam Husein Kalian 8 cans glassware J Berktoola, 12 cans writing papers, Abdool Hoosein Huderali, 18 cans Matches Shaik Kadum Abdoolally, 60 cans glassware, etc, C Nanjee and Co, 8 bales printing papers, 2 casks varnish F Schheicher, 2 cases medicine, Carsondas Nathoo and Co, 6 cases carthenware, Rahim Cassum, 50 cases glass ware, Hajee Abdool Karim H Tyeb, 5 cases earthenware and 7 cases glassware K Peer Mahomed and Co.

Gutenfels s—1 cask rectified spirit Eduljee Bezonjee, 2 hogshead rectified Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee

FROM ANTWERP.

Raventhaler s—38 cases glassware Hajee Shewjee, 150 cases candles N Heptoolabhoy, 114 cases glassware Sallay Mahomed Cassum, 6 cases polished plate glass S Mamoojee, 5 cases medicine Kursondas Nathoo and Co, 4 crates earthenware J Mamoojee, 29 cases playing cards Abdoolally Thowerbhoy, 33 cases glassware Rahim Cassum, 11 cases writing papers Mohamedally Esajee, 17 cases writing paper, Nazerally Heptoolabhoy, 16 cases earthenware Jaffer Runmuli, 91 bales strawboards and 18 bales blotting papers Hussonally Abdoolally

FROM NEW YORK.

Bedouin s—720 barrels lubricating mineral oil Vacuum Oil Co

FROM MARSEILLES.

Singapore s—51 cases liqueurs Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee, 60 cases brandy D P Batha and Co

FROM GENOA.

Singapore s—21 cases vermouth 12 cases wine 175 boxes provision 5 casks wine C Colonello

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperatrix s—2 cases glass beads J Hurkisondas, 3 cases glassware Hajee Mahomed O M Essac 14 cases stationery Beier and Katz.

DAILY EXPORTS.—SEPTEMBER 8.

FOR LONDON.

Carthage s—5 bales woolen carpets, and 2 cases sundry goods S J Tellery and Co, 1 cwt ivory E Passia and Co. 9 bales skins Ewart Latham and Co. 27 cases dry drug seeds, 4 cases country dry drug herbs, 6 cases country dry durg roots Bertie Smith and Co. 4 cwt fishmaws R Fazal

FOR HULL.

Dido s—4000 cwt castorseed Finlay Muir and Co

FOR NEW YORK.

Carthage s—7 cases wolen carpets and 4 cases sundry goods S J Tellery and Co

FOR DUNKIRK.

Branksome Hall s—2300 cwt poppyseed Owen and Okell, 200 bales cotton Gaudum and Co, 205 cwt gum Eugne Mieffre

FOR GENOA.

Singapore s—200 bales cotton The Bombay Company

FOR HONGKONG.

Letimbro s—400 bales twist E D Sassoon and Co, 57 cwt dry fish Quan Lun Eooc, 10 cwt kismis and 10 cwt jardaloo M M Essabhoy

Paramatta s—1 cwt ivory M M Essabhoy

FOR SHANGHAI.

Paramatta s—1500 bales twist Curstjee Somonjee and Co, 400 bales twist Sorabjee N Talati and Co, 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co, 383 bales twist C Bomanjee and Co

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 8th September, 1898.

There will be drill at the Riding School for recruits daily, (Tuesdays excepted) at 7 a.m.

Messrs. E Steiner and W Morrison having joined are taken on the strength and posted to A and B Troops respectively.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN, V. D., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 9th September, 1898.

The following member having joined is taken on the strength of the Corps from this date and posted to F Company:—No 4394 Vol H M Walker.

By Order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

NOTICE.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE'S CYCLING CLUB.

The first Dance of the Club for the Season will take place in the Town Hall, to-day (Friday) the 9th instant at 9 p.m.

FANCY OR EVENING DRESS.

Tickets can be obtained at the door or from the following:—
Captain F W English, Byculla School, Byculla.
Sergt-Major J H Downing, Head-quarters, Bo Vol Rifles.
Cr-Sergt R F Smith, Grants Buildings, Colaba.
Sergt S F Pearcey, Government Dockyard, Fort.
Cyclist Corpl F Hogan, Sirdar Carbonic Gas Co, Mazagon.
Vol F H English, B B & C I Ry Office, Marine Lines.
Mr A Beniston, Tardeo.
Mr C Roberts, Thorpe & Co.
W B Green's Restaurant, Apollo Bunder.
Fancy Dress—Members Rs 2, to include 1 Lady. Non-Members Rs 3, to include 1 Lady.
Evening Dress—Members Rs 3, to include 1 lady. Non-Members Rs 4, to include 1 Lady.
Extra Lady Re 1.
Light Refreshments will be provided.

COMMERCE, with its Spreading Wings, has traversed the globe many times, and binds nations together with the strong ties of mutual self-interest. Through its influence London has become the metropolis of the world and her merchants have amassed wealth sufficient to make them the envy of princes. Holloway's Pills and Ointment have now become essential articles of commerce with all parts of the world. They have effected cures which have seemed miraculous, and given relief in complaints when all hope had been lost. In all known diseases their success has at all times been wonderful. In cases of disorders of the stomach, bile, liver complaint, indigestion, fevers, ague, &c., they act like a charm, as the cure is speedy and certain.

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Roller Skins for Cotton Mills,
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Patent Leather for Carriage Parts, Harness and for Boots and Shoes.
Russian Leather in various Brown Shades for Boots and Shoes.
Black Kid and Calf for Boots and Shoes.

FACTORY :—Ahmedabad.
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BY
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It is impossible to over-estimate the importance of this series. Sir Charles Dilke is acknowledged (by political friend and foe alike) to be a master of Indian and Colonial questions. With the knowledge acquired by travel and by the continuous study of our Imperial interests, Sir Charles Dilke proposes TO TELL THE TRUTH about the British Empire. The articles will be interesting and valuable for many other reasons, but it is here—in the absolutely sincere and first-hand treatment of the subject—that their exceptional importance lies.

Of Sir Charles Dilke, the *Pall Mall Gazette* said (in 1895) ; "On imperial and service questions he probably speaks with more knowledge and weight than any other member of the House."

PROGRAMME:—

1. BIRD'S-EYE VIEW.
2. INDIA.
3. THE DOMINION.
4. NEWFOUNDLAND, AND FRANCE.
5. THE COMMONWEALTH (AUSTRALIA.)
6. NEW ZEALAND.
7. AFRICA.
8. THE CROWN COLONIES.
9. ON IMPERIAL DEFENCE.

The Sixth article appears in
The *BOMBAY GAZETTE*
TO-DAY.
The Series will be continued weekly.

NOTICE.

THE Editorial and Advertising Offices of the *BOMBAY GAZETTE* have been REMOVED to No. 29, CHURCHGATE STREET, (formerly "Times of India" Offices).

INDIAN INDUSTRY,
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette" And a Lecture by
BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
THE OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE,"
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Ld., Bombay.
Messrs. THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM & Co., Madras.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, SEPT. 8.

Of the allotments of Indian Council Bills made yesterday in London Rs. 10,90,000 were to Calcutta, Rs. 7,80,000 to Bombay, and Rs. 6,90,000 to Madras, at 1s. 3 31-32d., 31 per cent. of the tenders thereat being accepted. Rs. 4,40,000 of Telegraphic Transfers were allotted to Calcutta, at 1s. 4d., tenders at that rate being accepted. Extra allotments were also made of Rs. 50,000 of Bills to Bombay, and Rs. 20,000 to Madras, at 1s. 4d. The Exchange Banks raised their buying rate on India at 30 days' sight by 1-16d., to 1s. 3 13-16d.

The price of Consols yesterday was 110 1-4. Paris Exchange on London was unchanged at 25·26 fcs. ; and French Rentes remained at 103 1-4, 3 1-2 per cent Rupee Securities at £62 1-2, and Indian Sterling Loan at 114. Discount on short London Bills at 3 months' sight was quoted at 1 3-4 per cent., and on 6 months' sight India Bank Bills at 2 1-2 per cent. Bar Silver was unchanged in value at 27 3-4d. per oz., as it was also in New York at 60 1-8 cents per oz., with demand Exchange on London 1-4 cent lower, at 4·84 1-4 dollars.

In the Liverpool Cotton market prices were unaltered all round, in a quiet market. Surats were dull, Arrivals quiet. The day's Sales were 12,000 bales, and the Imports 5,000 bales. The Manchester market closed quiet but steady.

Ready Mid.-Uplands Cotton remained in New York at 5 3-4 cents per lb., and December and March Futures at 5·58 and 5·70 cents per lb., respectively. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 10,000 bales.

Locally, the Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day. Exporters bought 200 bales Amraoti, at Rs. 126 per candy ; 200 Khandesh, at Rs. 124 ; 100 Broach, at Rs. 143 ; 100 Bijapur, at Rs. 126 ; and 100 Bengal, at Rs. 122. The Mills purchased 100 bales each of Khangaum, Jalna, Bengal, Rampur, and Jawra, at Rs. 124 1-2, Rs. 133, Rs. 135 1-2, Rs. 124, and Rs. 126 3-4, respectively ; 150 Viramgaum, at Rs. 127 ; 50 Dharamgaum, at Rs. 124 ; and 50 Buranpur, at Rs. 135.

WHEAT AND SEEDS.—In the ormer there is nothing doing. Rapeseed is quiet, with rates easier, and a small enquiry ; Poppyseed is firm ; while in Linseed a little business has passed.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday, were as follows ;—

Cotton	597	bales.
Linseed	3,070	cwts.
Rapeseed	3,312	"
Poppyseed	2,605	"
Castorseed	3,349	"
Rice	974	"

FREIGHTS are a quiet market. Lines have been done for October shipment at 18s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE.—The market has been steady at 1s. 3 15-16d. for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and 1s. 4 3-32d. for three months' sight Credits, from which level rates advanced 1-32d. all round during the day, and a small amount of busines in Bank Paper was reported. Merchants' Bills continued scarce, and the market closed steady as follows :—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 3 31-32d.	Per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 3 31-32d.	"
Credits 3 months' sight	1s. 4 1-8d.	"
Francs	1·00 3-4	"

As reported through Reuter, tenders have been invited by the 13th instant for 2 millions of pounds of Indian Bills payable in 6 or 12 months.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been quiet at 94 for Money for 3 1-2 per Cents, and 93 29-32 for Account, with 84 1-2 for Threes.

SHARES.—Prices show a downward tendency, in a generally quiet market. Bank of Bombay are Rs. 5 lower, at Rs. 1,180 per share.

HIGH COURT.—SEPTEMBER 9.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice CANDY.
For dismissal.

599-95—Shamrao P—Adurjee Merwanjee Mistry vs Eduljee Manekjee Shroff—Ardeshir, H and D
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

684-97—Edgelow and G—Aga Mohomed Ismail bin Hajee Abul C Kazzazi vs Aga Gulam Hoosein bin Aga Abdool H Lawree and others—Payne G and S

435-97—Mansukhlal D and J Sherichand Jetha and others Balcrishna Ramchandra and others Khunderao and S

13-98—Nanu and H—Dadabhoy Rustomjee Dady vs Chundeelall Dalsukh—Payne G and S

537-96—Jehangir and S—Nenbai vs Damjee Rawjee—Wadia and G

189-96—Matubai and J—Parbhudas Hemchand vs Chunilal Hemchand and others—Edgelow and G, and Chitnis M and M

354-97—Buaishanker and K—Devcaran Kaya and others vs Rawjee Manjee and another—Payne G and S, and Crawford B and Co

112-98—Pestonjee R and K—Raghunath Makundas vs The Nardinglee Manufacturing Co—Nanu and H

Before the Hon'ble Mr Justice STRACHEY.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

208-94—Roughton and B—The Fabricsh Sositede Biachi Coloni vs Jugmohundas Vundrawandas and others—Little and Co
Testamentary Suits.

13-95—Pestonji R and K. and Bhaishanker and K—Hajrabai, widow and others vs Tyab Hajee Esse—Framjee M and M

2-93—Bhaishanker and K—Shivshanker Ramshanker vs Ramshanker Atumram—M N Sackletwalla

23-97—Matubai and J—Bhowanishanker Hattonji and others vs Ramdas Thackersey and others—Payne G and S
Postponed Long Causes.

273-97—Captain and V Sitaram Souba and others vs the Hindustan S and W Mills Co Dikshit and D.

630-97—Arjansir H and D Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy Pagdiwala vs the Societe Generale Mercantile of Paris and others—Craigie L and O, B M and M.

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TARIER.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Commercial Cause.

339-98—Craigie L and O—Stephen Augustus Ralli and others vs Chubildas Lulloobhoy and others—Crawford B and Co. Part heard
Postponed Long Causes

632-97—Sorabjee and J—Parvatibai vs Ramchandra Chimnajee Doondra—Jehangir and S.

574-97—Jehangir and S—Raja Lukhma and others vs Bhai Baboojee—Payne G and S.

320-96—Payne G and S—Jomer Jumal Vayani vs Ahmedalli Tajbhoy and others—Little and Co.

150-95—Mansukhlal D and J—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Dwarkadas Shamjee and another—Bhaishunker and K
Defended New Long Cause.

202-98—Thakurdas D C and H—Currimbhoy Ebrahim and others vs Shripad Harishanaay—Captain and V
For hearing exceptions on Commissioner's report.

497-96—Dikshit and D—Rattonsi Bhowan vs Valji Jivraj and others—Bhaishanker and K

Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.
Suits for hearing and final disposal.
Postponed Long Causes.

203-98—Wadia and G—Damodar Soonderdas and another vs Kaikushroo Bezonjee Chokesy—K D Shroff,—Part heard
Defended New Causes.

237-98—Sreetham B and N—Vijbai Widow vs Dewkabai—Mascnlal and R

236-98—Shamrao P—Mascnlal Kandas vs Raghunath Nagar and another—Wadia and G.

232-98—Nanu and H—Bai Jamin widow vs Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company—Crawford B and Co

232-98—Craigie L and O—Verdikand Mullems vs Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Pagdiwalla—Ardeshir and H and D

243-93—Hiralal M and M—Manjee Visanjee vs Vissonjee Varia and others—Thakurdas D and C and H

254-98—In person and pauper—Krishnarao Rasba vs Bhowashanker Balcrishna and others—Mansukla Dand G

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.
Bombay, 7th September, 1898.
Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 dec. Fah. ..... inches	29·674
Temperature of the Air ..... degrees	80·4
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·9
Dew Point	73·7
Relative humidity of Air	0·855
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10) ..	9·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m.) next day ..... degrees	84·9
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·1
General Directions of wind" ...N, NE, ENE, WNW, N W.	
Movement of Wind in 24 hours" ..... miles	161
Fall of Rain	0·02
Total fall during month	0·59
year	54·13
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 8th Sept.	0·03

" From midnight to midnight.

N. A. F. MOOS,
Director, Government Observatory.

R.-M. RAILWAY.

(Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Scindia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways).

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th August 1898, on 1,673·94 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,24,000	1,80,000	4,000	2,83,000
Or per mile of Railway	74	96	2	169
For previous 7 weeks of half-year.	8,89,269	6,85,000	15,000	11,00,000
Total for 8 weeks ...	10,13,269	8,65,000	8,45,000	13,83,000
Comparison. Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	1,09,589	1,70,622	1,70,622	2,75,911
Per mile of Ry. do.	62	102	3	167
Total to corresponding date do.	4,58,766	8,67,769	29,132	13,55,667

Increase for the week ..... Rs. 4,089
Ditto to date 27,333

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

BROWNE—September 5, at Pycroft's Gardens, Nungumbaukum, the wife of Brigade-Surgeon Lieut-Colonel W R Browne, of a daughter.

HOBDAY—September 1, at Constantia, Murree, the wife of Major E A P Hobday, Royal Artillery, of a son.

DEATH.

SEMPLE—August 31, at Kasauli, Punjab, of enteric fever, Marion Ethelwyn, the dearly loved wife of Major J Semple, R A M C.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** ALL communications intended for publication in our columns, should be addressed to the Editor and not to any individual member of the staff.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1898.

ONE of the penalties to be paid by a Ministry for having the largest majority of the century is that their most candid critics are those of their own house. The constitutional Opposition, whether actuated by generosity or by a refinement of malice matters little, does not insist on the shortcomings of a Government : it suggests excuses and explanations, and even applauds the prudence which is stigmatised by their own supporters as politeness and want of grit. It is not a Liberal journal that accuses Lord Salisbury of having "left the country in the ridiculous position of being obliged to rely on an able correspondent at Pekin for information as to what our Foreign Office has aimed at and failed to get, and what Russia, Germany, and France have gone for and obtained." It is the supporter of the Government that writes thus, and adds viciously, "What we cannot understand in this diplomacy of threats and retreats is why Lord Salisbury should have chosen the line of friction and exasperation, instead of using concession as a means of promoting friendly relations all round." It is nothing to the purpose that the friendly journalist who heaves this particular brick at the Foreign Minister, practically applauded Sir Michael Hicks-Beach for proclaiming the doctrine of the Open Door "at the risk of war" and Mr. Chamberlain for his Long Spoon Speech and the open avowal of an intention to secure an ally as the indispensable preliminary to inflicting some "serious injury" on Russia. The *Times* jibes and jeers at the Government of its choice for the "Chinese Fiasco" ; declares that the country has seen with indignation" its interests seriously threatened, and its prestige beyond question impaired by the action of various European Powers ;" winds up with the bitter taunt that "Lord Salisbury is at Contrexeville ; Mr. Curzon is leaving the Foreign Office for higher destinies ; and foreign affairs are, we suppose, informally left as before to be looked after by Mr. Balfour and Sir Thomas Sanderson. And yet this is hardly a time for anything short of the full strength of the Administration." The Conservative press official or semi-official, if less mordant, are as little hopeful and quite as full of reproaches. They assume the attitude of Job's comforters, scarcely veiling their conviction that so many inexcusable blunders must be due to some latent and apparently ineradicable weakness of intellect coupled with a deplorable lack of moral fibre.

An enviable freedom from the conventional thraldom of Party discipline became evident during the Session which has just closed. The Government, with a majority of nearly a hundred and fifty, regarded their own followers with more apprehension than Her Majesty's legitimate Opposition. Sir John Gorst did more to descredit the educational policy of the Ministers than Sir William Harcourt's defeat of Mr. Balfour's first Education Bill. The insatiable curiosity of staunch Conservative members was far more injurious and harassing than the formal interpellations of the Liberal front bench. The crowning humiliation of being compelled at the last moment to renounce their declared policy in regard to vaccination and consent to the abolition of compulsion, was entirely the work of their own followers, terrorised by the fear of the activity of the anti-vaccinators in the constituencies. Two members raised their voices in favour of the Bill as it stood—one was a Radical, the other an Irish Nationalist, who denounced "free trade in small-pox." In the Lords the amendment accepted by the intimidated Government was thrown out, to be accepted next day at the instance of Lord Salisbury. But even members of the House of Lords have caught the infection. They too have taken to criticising the Ministry which it is bone of their bone and flesh of their flesh. Lord Stanley, of Alderley, has complied with the request of the Individualist Club to write a paper on the growing unpopularity of the Government amongst its own supporters and how it might be remedied. The paper has been published in the *Liberty Review*, the organ of the Liberty and Property Defence League, called into existence to resist the rapacious and levelling programme of the since almost annihilated Liberal Party, but now devoting its best energies to resisting the subversive measures of the present Government. Lord Stanley of Alderley does not mince matters in the least. At the outset he boldly affirms that six Ministers, the toleration of whom has caused disaffection towards those who have not checked their proceedings, must be got rid of if the Government is to be strengthened. Amongst the Jonahs are the Chancellor of the Exchequer, the Home Secretary, the President of the Board of Trade and Sir John Gorst, Vice-President of the Council. It appears that what differentiates "Individualists" from other men is that they make it their aim to think for themselves and not to accept every opinion that is greedily accepted by men who never think, have no time to think and no knowledge on which to form an opinion, constituting in the aggregate, it is to be feared the bulk of our countrymen, harshly and contemptuously described by Carlyle as "mostly fools." Lord Stanley gives as an illustration of the senseless cries that the average fool takes up readily and repeats as if he understands its meaning, the cry No Dual Government raised during the Indian Mutiny.

That cry swept away the check and counter-check of the Court of Directors and the Board of Control. Now that there is no check, Indian lives and Indian treasure are wasted in a winter campaign against the Afridis, when famine and pestilence pleaded urgently for economy. When the Court of Directors were abolished, Haileybury College with its Indian traditions and the teaching of Indian languages went with them. The Government of the day could not be trusted with the patronage that had been at the disposal of the Directors, and the Indian Civil Service was handed over to public competition in certain studies not in any way connected with India, to the exclusion of such matters as traditions of Indian life and rule and a knowledge of its languages. The people of India Lord Stanley is certain, think the competitionwallah compares but ill with his predecessor, taking less interest in the country and contributing less to its literature. It is as well perhaps that what Victor Hugo called the universal scrutiny should be applied even to such laws of (modern) nature as competitive examinations. In addressing the Individualists the lecturer reminded them that the expedient in question was borrowed from China, which is perhaps the true reason why Lord Salisbury and his agents in the Middle Kingdom find the Mandarins so difficult to deal with. Neither the Foreign Minister nor Sir C. MacDonald were ever put through the competetive mill, and may therefore be at a disadvantage when encountering men who have been ground in it like their fathers before them and can give points to the outer barbarian. Lord Stanley however regards the competitive system whether in the Army or Civil Service as a source of weakness not of strength, giving employment to men whether fit or unfit if they have passed a certain arbitrary test. Another cry that has done harm is that to placing the foot of every child on the first rung of the ladder of advancement by means of free education. The country is spending some £12,000,000 a year on what Sir William Harcourt describes in the House of Commons amidst general applause as the most inefficient, the most imperfect and it might almost be said the most ridiculous system of education in the world. The children of the people are given extravagant education for which they have no use and which they forget when they leave school. Sir Michael Hicks Beach is held responsible for the entire share of the unpopularly weighing down the Government. Having promised a contribution to the cost of the campaign on the North-West frontier, he changed his mind and remitted a million of the duty on tobacco which no one asked for, and was positively harmful. He promised to modify the death duties introduced by Sir W. Harcourt ; instead of keeping that promise he aggravated the pressure of the duties and made them worse then they were before. The misdeeds of the Home Secretary of Mr. Chaplin, Sir John Gorst and their equally erring colleagues, are not such as would be correctly appreciated six thousand miles from Westminster. But the catalogue of crimes of omission and commission ascribed to Sir John who must be at once thrown over board if the present Government is to be saved from shipwreck is drawn up by a distinguished member of the Upper House who loves the Government and would fain do it a great service.

IN the eyes of the average Londoner, November 9th is a date chiefly remarkable as marking with a gorgeous street procession the advent of a new Lord Mayor. To the citizen of Bombay, the date should after this year stand out prominently as the anniversary of the advent of something of far more importance to the city and more enduring than a Chief Magistracy lasting for a twelve months only. On November 9th, two calendar months from to-day, the City Improvement Trust is to be constituted, in accordance with a notification in yesterday's *Government Gazette* published under Section 10 of the Act. That section leaves to Government the decision as to the date when the Board shall be constituted, the only proviso being that the notification shall not specify a date within thirty days of the date of the Act coming into force. As the Act received the assent of the Governor-General in Council on August 13th last, the Bombay Government are showing no undue haste in fixing two months hence as the date of the constitution of the Board. By that time Mr. W. C. Hughes, who worked out the details of the scheme, and who is certain to be the first Chairman of the Board, will have returned from leave. The interval of two months will give the Corporation, the Chamber of Commerce, the Port Trustees and the Mill-owner's Association, ample time to elect their respective representatives within the date prescribed by the Act—a fortnight before the day notified as the one on which the Board will be constituted. During the intervening fortnight, Government will appoint the nominated members, so that when the Board meets on November 9th, its membership will be complete. The representative of the Chamber of Commerce is to be elected in the manner laid down in the Rules of the Chamber for the election of Port Trustees. Under these rules candidates have to send in their names to the Secretary seven clear days before the date of election ; and three clear days before the names are circulated to members. The ballot box is open at the Chamber for two days between the hours of 10 and 6, and at the close of the second day two scrutineers appointed by the Committee, examine the voting papers and declare the result. The Port Trustees and the Mill-owners Association are each empowered under the Act to elect their representative in accordance with regulations which they may respectively frame. The Corporation may do the same in respect to the election of the four representatives allotted to it, with the exception that election must be by open vote instead of ballot. In the Bill as originally drafted, it was laid down that the election should be conducted "under rules similar to those which from time to time apply to the appointment of members of the Standing Committee of the Corporation" but the Select Committee on the Bill changed this proviso with a view to making open voting obligatory. The alteration was made in deference to the opinion expressed by the Corporation, and its object was described by the Select Committee as being "to emphasise the responsibility of selecting persons specially qualified for the discharge of the important duties appertaining to the Board." It remains to be seen whether this very desirable effect will be produced. It is a matter of common knowledge that for many months, dating back to the beginning of the year, a most active canvas has been going on for these seats, and it is to be feared that promises have been given under very little sense of responsibility. Persistent and continuous canvassing on the part of men possessing no special qualifications for the class of work the Board will have to perform is more likely to arise from personal ends, (prominent amongst them being the fees receivable for attendance at meetings,) than from a desire to advance the public good. There is reason to believe that canvassing has been all the more severe because of the knowledge that breach of faith cannot be hidden by the ballot box, and if committed at all will be under the very eye of the aggrieved party. It frequently happens that defeated candidates for election on the Standing Committee receive enough promises to send them in at the head of the poll, if only the promises were fulfilled. Candidates for the Improvement Trust will not be likely to suffer the pangs of similar disappointment, for few men would promise a vote and after all withhold it when they have not the ballot box to shield the deed from view. It may be hoped that members of the Corporation will vote, not necessarily for those candidates who have most pestered them for months past for support, but for men who are best qualified to discharge the duties and obligations connected with a seat upon the new Board.

THE rate of increase in the mortality of Bombay is higher now than it was twelve months ago when we were on the threshold of a second plague epidemic. In the week ending September 6 the mortality rose from 811 to 869, an increase of 58 ; in the corresponding week of 1897, the rise was from 814 to 838, an increase of 24. The deaths from plague are returned at 168, being 11 more than last week, and 135 more than were registered in the corresponding week of last year. The number of sections free from fatal cases of plague has dwindled from eleven to nine, Walkeshwar and Parel, which were exempt last week, each recording a fatal case. Dhobie Talao, was then also blank, but now returns four deaths while Girgaum, which had one death this week submits a blank return Mandvie shows 20 deaths instead of 32, and the Ward in which it is situated has a total record of 57 as against 67 in the previous week. Singularly enough the C (Market) ward exactly equalises the position ; when these two wards which are more affected than any others are taken together. Within its limits there were 48 plague deaths as against 38 in the previous week. The most regrettable feature of the return is the development of the disease in the Byculla ward, more particularly the Kamatipura section. The plague deaths in the Ward have risen from 30 to 41, and in the Kamatipura section from 16 to 22. The Hindus during the week increased their proportion of deaths ; their total being 132, in addition to 12 Jains and 3 Brahmans, while Musalmans had 16 deaths, Jews 2 and Parsis, Native Cristians and Europeans one each. Remittent fever had a total roll of 74 victims, while last year it was credited with 130 ; similarly diseases of the respiratory system are allotted 136 deaths as against 166 twelve months ago. The corresponding figures for phthisis are 106, and 134. The returns which accompany the mortality table, show that during the week 226 persons were attacked with plague, 109 of them being removed to hospital, 250 contacts were segregated, 305 houses were disinfected, and 47 vacated. The returns show that 6,611 houses were inspected, but as the process only takes the form of a friendly call from a volunteer Justice, who has no compulsory powers of inspection, "houses visited" would be a better term. In connection with this subject it will be seen for the official communique published in another column that the recommendations of the Chamber of Commerce as to the abolition of detention camps is to be adopted and that the camps will be replaced by strict medical inspection, and, as we suggested the other day, by an extension of the surveillance system. This change coupled with unrestricted freedom of access between Bombay and the whole Island of Salesette should sufficiently reassure timid traders and dealers to lead such of them as have decided to leave Bombay and suspend their business for the cold weather to abandon the intention.

H. M. S. HAZARD, which appears to have done all the heavy work in the bombardment of Candia, is a first class twin-screw torpedo gun-boat of a little over a thousand tons displacement. Her commander is Lieutenant-Commander Vaughan-Lewes, D.S.O., who commissioned her in August of last year. She was built at Pembroke Dockyard in 1894, and like her sisters the Dryad, Halcyon, Harrier and Hussar is of steel with engines capable of driving her over eighteen knots an hour. Her armament includes two 4·7 inch quick-firing guns, four 6 pre., 1 machine gun and five torpedo tubes, and she carries a complement of 115 men. The Camperdown and Astræa, which have gone to support the Hazard are very much more formidable vessels. The former is a first class battleship of over ten thousand tons displacement, with four 67 ton breach-loading guns, four six-inch quick-firers, and something like thirty guns of smaller calibre and a complement of 515 men. She is commanded by Captain R. W. Craigie and is but a month or so off completing her present commission. The Astræa, on the other hand, is a second class twin-screw cruiser of seven thousand tons, commanded by Captain H. D. Barry. She is a sister ship of the Bonaventure, well known here. She carries ten big guns and seventeen smaller ones and a complement of 318 all told.

THE Calcutta Levee, Drawing Room and State Ball will take place in January after Mr. Curzon has assumed office.

THE Reverened W. W. Baillie, B. A., Chaplain of Dharwar, has been appointed Chaplain of Deolali.

MR. W. D. SHEPPARD, I.C.S., on return from leave, is to act as Political Agent, Bhor.

MR. J. J. HEATON, I.C.S., has been granted furlough for one year and five months, with effect from the 10th October next.

MR. B. A. BRENDON, I.C.S., has been allowed by the Secretary of State to return to duty within the period of his leave.

DURING July 2,087,000 cwts. of wheat were shipped from Karachi to foreign external ports, its value being estimated at 106½ lakhs of rupees.

BOMBAY shipped to foreign external ports 48,238 candies of cotton, valued at 73 lakhs of rupees, during the month of July.

IN consequence of the lamented death of Lieutenant General J. Duncan the Command of the forces, Bombay, has, under orders from Army Head Quarters, India, been assumed by Major-General Sir William Galbraith, K. C. B., British Service, Commanding Quetta District, with the local rank of Lieut.-General.

MR. W. D. BUSHELL has been permitted to resign Her Majesty's Civil Service on the Bombay Establishment with effect from 5th August.

THE following appointments have been made :—Mr. P. R. Cadell, I. C. S., to act as Deputy Commissioner and District Registrar, Thar and Parkar. Mr. J. L. Rieu, I. C. S., to act as Assistant Commissioner in Sind.

MR. W. A. TALBOT to act as Deputy Conservator of Forests, First Grade, in the chain of vacancies consequent on Mr. Wroughton's proceeding on furlough. Mr. G. K. Betham to act as Deputy Conservator of Forests, First Grade, from the same date.

FOUR-ANNA pieces to the value of two lakhs of rupees were issued from the Bombay Mint during the week ending September 7th. There has been a sudden cessation of the demand of British dollar coinage, none of which was issued during the week, while the silver held from tenderers for the coinage only amounts in value to Rs. 62,000.

WITH effect from Saturday, the mails for Europe, &c., will be shipped from the Apollo Bunder, and late letters will be received at that post office, from noon to 1-25 p.m.

A STRONGLY worded letter reaches us from a B. B. and C. I. Railway engine-driver, enumerating the grievances of his comrades and stating that they are prepared to go on strike. It is hoped, however, that extreme measures will not be necessary.

THE following appointments have been made, viz—Mr. T. B. Kirkham, Bar.-at-Law, Educational Inspector, C.D., retiring :—Mr. J. T. Hathornthwaite, M. A. (Cantab), to be in the First Grade of the Educational Department ; Mr. R. D. Prior, M.A. (Cantab), to be Educational Inspector, Central Division ; Mr. J. G. Covernton, M. A. (Oxon.), is to be Educational Inspector in Sind.

THE following appointments have been made :—Lieutenant N. S. Coghill to act as Second Assistant Political Resident, Aden ; Lieutenant C. F. Harold as Third ; Lieutenant H. Harrison as Fourth ; Lieutenant H. E. S. Cordeaux as Fifth ; and Mr. W. Malcolm Jones, Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Bulhar, to act as Sixth Assistant.

SURGEON-LIEUTENANT-COLONEL O. H. CHANNER, M. B., C. M., Deputy Sanitary Commissioner, Southern Registration District, has been allowed by the Secretary of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months ; and Surgeon-Captain A. J. Heath, M.B., Assistant to the Civil Surgeon, Poona, has been allowed a similar extension for six months.

UNDER Section 10 of the City of Bombay Improvement Act, 1898, His Excellency the Governor in Council has been pleased to fix the 9th November, 1898, as the date from which the term of office of the first nominated and elected Trustees shall commence.

THE death-rate of the City, according to the Mortuary Returns of the Madras Municipality from the 27th ultimo to the 2nd instant, both days inclusive, was as follows :—Cholera, 63 as against 77 in the previous week ; small-pox 1, as against 2 ; measles 15, as against 18 ; fever 185, as against 202 ; dysentery 88, as against 92 ; diarrhœa 17, as against 16 ; other causes 172, as against 196. The deaths between the above dates have been classified as follows :—East Indians, 15, Native Christians, 23, Hindus, 444, Mahomedans, 59 ; total 541.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending Sept. 6 was 869, giving a death-rate of 51·44 per annum per thousand as against 51·19 the corresponding period of last year, and 34·29 the average over the past five years. Of the total number 254 died from fevers of which 168 were bubonic ; 1, small-pox ; 4, cholera ; 1, leprosy ; 106, phthisis ; 55, diseases of the nervous system ; 136, affections of the respiratory organs ; 34, diarrhœa ; 36, dysentery ; 56, still-born ; 65, old age and debility ; 11, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows :—Jain, 36 ; Brahmin, 21 ; Lingaet, 4 ; Hindu of other caste, 469 ; Hindu outcaste, 79 ; Musalman, 203 ; Parsee, 30 ; Jew, 4 ; Native Christian, 14 ; Eurasian, 3 ; European, 7 ; Negro-African 1 ; and other unknown races 2. The total number of births was 240 as against 177 the corresponding period of last year, and 267 the average over the past five years.

THE various members of the Transport Committee have now assembled in Simla, and will begin their work forthwith.

STILL another suicide of a British soldier is reported. Sergeant Clarke, East Surrey Regiment, committed suicide at Nowgong on Tuesday morning.

IT is expected that the Horse Guards will appoint a Major-General now on the Home establishment to fill the Poona District vacant by the death of General Duncan.

GENERAL MAITLAND, Secretary to the Government of India in the Military Department, left Simla on Wednesday morning for Bombay, whence he proceeds on privilege leave Home. Colonel Barrow will discharge the duties of Secretary during his absence.

FINAL orders regarding the formation of the Burma-China Delimitation Commission are expected from the Home Government at any moment now. The English portion of the Commission should have two clear months in which to complete all necessary arrangements for camps, escorts and supplies.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL R. JOHNSON, R. A., is appointed to command the Royal Artillery at Multan temporarily, and Lieutenant-Colonel J. Temple commands the Royal Artillery at St. Thomas's Mount.

THE dates of the Viceroy's tour are still not definitely fixed, but His Excellency will reach Rangoon between the 14th and 16th November, and return to Calcutta before Christmas, that is, between the 15th and 20th December.

THE memorial service to Gordon held in Khartoum—which Reuter chooses to call "a requiem dirge," as though some sort of "keening" went on—should not be the last tribute to the soldier whose achievements and fate touched the hearts of his countrymen more nearly than anything since the death of Nelson. Now that the city for which he gave his life is restored to civilisation, to be again the capital of a better governed and more prosperous Soudan, no time should be lost in raising a worthy monument to him in its midst and in setting some reverent mark at the spot where he fell. But the noblest memorial of Gordon will be the completion of the task which he himself attempted and in part achieved in the teeth of hopeless difficulties while Governor-General of the Soudan—the substitution of a just administration for misrule of every kind. The cruel anarchy under which the land has cowered for the past fifteen years was not an uncalled for and overwhelming calamity like that wrought by a cloud of locusts rising out of the desert and bringing the abomination of desolation in its train. There was direct sequence of cause and effect. Gordon, while Governor, though working for a spendthrift despot, hampered by an administration embodying every form of Oriental corruption, and with instruments and underlings who for the most part knew no other code, yet contrived to bring contentment and prosperity to the province. But the reign of justice was brief, and when he returned after several years' absence to make that final effort to save the Soudan he found a ruined land, a people maddened by exaction and oppression, and the name of Egyptian a hissing and a reproach. Tribe after tribe joined the Mahdi at the first signs of his success, town after town opened to him as a deliverer, and it was only the wretched Egyptian garrisons, confronted with the prospect of death without quarter, who here and there made a futile resistance. And now the Soudan is purged of its oppressors, both the devouring horde that went first and the ravening horde that followed, three-fifths of its inhabitants have perished, half its cultivation has relapsed into desert and all its industries have died. But a new King reigns in Egypt and behind the King a new power, so that the two flags that are hoisted on the palace at Khartoum signify a new order of government and a fresh and fuller promise of prosperity.

THE German squadron, which has been cruising in the North Sea engaged in preliminary manœuvres, will assemble at Kiel on August 14 for the manœuvres proper, which will last more than a month. Admiral Knorr will have his flag in the Blucher as director of the operations, and the ships will be formed in two squadrons, each of two divisions with a torpedo flotilla, and during a part of the time a division of training ships will accompany one or other of the squadrons. The first part of the manœuvres will take place in the Baltic, but the whole fleet will pass through the Kaiser Wilhelm Canal on September 1, and after coaling will proceed to Heligoland. Various tactical exercises will then be gone through, including blockading operations. The Emperor will be present during part of the time, being interested, it is said, in some new powder that is to be experimented with. It is expected that the Imperial flag will fly in the "Kurfurst Friedrich Wilhelm." Several military officers have been directed to be present during the manœuvres. More is likely to be heard of the operations than in previous years. A veil of secrecy was generally thrown round them, but it has now been discovered that public interest in the manœuvres, roused by notices in the press, will not be without influence in reconciling Germans to the voting of large naval credits.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE RIOTS AT CANDIA.

SEETHING WITH EXCITEMENT.

TURKS REFUSE ASSISTANCE.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

It is known that 20 British soldiers and blue-jackets were killed and 50 wounded in the riots at Candia yesterday by the Mussulman mob suddenly opening fire from their houses.

The British Vice-Consul was burned to death in his house, and it is feared that many Christians perished.

H. M. S. Camperdown and Astraea and several foreign men-of-war have arrived at Candia.

LONDON, SEPT. 8.

Two companies of the Dorsetshire Regiment at Malta have gone to Crete.

Lieutenant Haldane, of the Highland Light Infantry was amongst the killed in the riot at Candia, and Lieutenant Segrave of the same regiment was wounded.

Detachments are being landed at Candia from the men-of-war.

The Turkish garrison of the city refused to aid the hard pressed British forces ashore, and the Governor pleads that he is unable to control the mob.

The whole district is now seething with excitement.

THE BATTLE AT OMDURMAN.

THE DERVISH LOSSES.

STORY OF THE LANCERS' CHARGE.

General Kitchener telegraphs that 10,800 Dervishes were killed at the battle of Omdurman and 16,000 wounded, whilst between 3,000 and 4,000 were taken prisoners.

All accounts of the fighting applaud the splendid behaviour of the Egyptian troops.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEP. 8.

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires: The 21st Lancers emerged from their maiden charge bleeding and blown, but they rallied quietly and reformed. It was then discovered that Lieutenant Grenfell was missing, whereupon Captain Kenna, Lieutenant Montmorency, and Corporal Swarback dashed back, keeping the enemy at bay with revolvers. They almost secured the body, but a horse shied and he burden was lost. Seeing that a fresh charge would n all probability be futile, Colonel Martin dismounted he men and ordered the regiment to open fire with magazine carbines. The fire drove the enemy steadily back on the Anglo-Egyptian Infantry and the object of the Lancers was accomplished, though at terrible cost.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

RESULT OF THE ST. LEGER.

LONDON, SEPT. 7.

The race for the St. Leger Stakes resulted as under:—

Wildfowler	1
Jeddah	2
Bridegroom II.	3

(Delayed in transmission.)

BETTING ON ST. LEGER.

The race for the St. Leger was run in fine but sultry weather.

The betting at the start was as follows:—

10 to 1 against Wildfowler.

5 to 6 against Jeddah.

25 to 1 against Bridegroom II.

25 to 1 each against Schonberg.

Ninus, Pheon, Canopus, Dunlop, Heckler, Greenan, Disraeli and Neish.

LI-HUNG-CHANG IN DISGRACE.

Reuter's correspondent at Peking telegraphs that Li-Hung-Chang has been dismissed from office.

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 8.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Britannia, with the outward Mails of the 2nd instant, left here at 5 a.m. to-day.

FATAL RAILWAY CASUALTY IN THE MIDLANDS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPT. 8,

The London correspondent of the *Pioneer* wires:—On Friday night the Midland express, from London to Manchester, was wrecked while passing Wellingborough station at the rate of sixty miles an hour. The train ran into a baggage trolley which had fallen across the rails. Carriages were telescoped and took fire. The driver and stoker and four passengers were killed and thirty-six injured.

MR. GLADSTONE'S WILL.

The will of the late Mr. W. E. Gladstone has been proved, the personality being sworn at £60,000.

OBITUARY.

General Sir William Hope, Bart.

[Sir William was the fourteenth Baronet of his line. Born in 1819 he entered the Army in 1835, served in the Crimea with the 71st Highlanders and in Central India. He retired in 1881.]

THE AFRIDI RISING.

SIMLA, SEPT. 8.

No further news of the threatened Afridi rising has reached Kohat, and though rumours of unrest amongst the Orakzais have come through to Samana, much importance cannot be attached to them, information which is reaching Khyber from the direction of Tirah continuing pacific.

DEATH OF LIEUTENANT FRASER.

The death of Lieutenant R. J. G. Fraser from enteric at Jubbulpore is reported.

PLAGUE IN DHARWAR AND BELGAUM.

POONA, SEPT. 8.

The plague is steadily increasing in Dharwar. Last Saturday there were fifteen cases and many deaths. A plague case occurred on Sunday in a Hindu priest's house, which having been disinfected by low caste people, drove the priest to commit suicide, giving intimation of his rash act to several persons by letters. This has caused a great deal of indignation amongst natives. Plague is increasing in Belgaum city, and also the villages of Yamkanmande and Hukken.

SECUNDERABAD RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SECUNDERABAD, SEPT. 8.

SECOND DAY.

In spite of very threatening weather and occasional downpours the second days' racing was a vast improvement in every respect on the first. A great crowd came out and they were rewarded by one of the best day's racing ever witnessed in Secunderabad. The results were as follows:—

SUBSTITUTION HURDLES.—For all Arab and c and b ponies—Half mile.

Major Gough's Mars, 10st. 10lbs., Cornish 1
Mr. Halliday's Diomed, 7st. 10lbs., Native..... 2
Abdool Ali Khan's Ameezah, 10st., Woodmass.. 3
Also ran Castor, 9st. 12lbs., and Kaiser, 9st. 10lbs.

Mars won comfortably by 3 lengths; same distance divided by second and third. Time—58secs.

BEGUMPETT PURSE—For horses—One mile.

Capt Sclater Booth's Capt Cook, 11st., Woodmass ... 1
Mr Percy's Atlantic, 8st 10lbs, Native, (dead heat).. 2
Mr Binny's Poona, 8st 2lbs, Native 3

Time—1 min. 3-5th secs.

AUCTION STAKES—For ponies 14 hands and under—Three and a quarter furlongs.

Nawab Syed Jung's Maharani, 11st 9lbs., Native ... 1
Nawab Dilawar Nawaz Jung's Bahadur, 7st. 7lbs., Native 2
Captain Sclater Booth's Margot, 9st. 9lbs., Woodmass 3

Also ran Choice, 9st 8lbs., and Little Wonder, 8st. 11lbs.

Won by a length; two lengths between second and third. Time—47mins. 45secs.

Objection was raised against Maharanee for carrying wrong weight and Bahadur for having crossed near the post. The Stewards eventually decided the race in favour of Margot, A Little Wonder taking second place and Choice third.

CAESAREWITCH STAKES—For Arab and c. b. ponies—Six furlongs.

Capt. Hay's Bopeep, 9st. 13lbs., Owner 1
Mir Abdool Ali Khan's Ameezah, 9st., Cornish.... 2
Rajah Lochin Chund's Nix, 10st. 4lbs., Native..... 3

Bopeep won by two lengths; one-and-half lengths between second and third. Time—1min. 26secs.

SUBSTITUTION HURDLES.—Mignonette Stakes—For all ponies, handicap distance.

R. C. J. B.'s Zeo, 10st. 7lbs., Native 1
Captain Gray's Castor, 10st. 0lbs., Owner 2
Major George's Apollo, 9st. 9lbs., Woodmass, ... 3

Won easily by three and half lengths; bad third. No time taken.

Extra day Saturday.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, SEPT. 7.

The P. and O. Co.'s steamer Sumatra arrived here from Colombo yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Ogilvi arrived here from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, SEPT. 6.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 25-32

The Manchester market has been quiet but steady.

2½ per cent. Consols	110 1-4
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-4
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	114
3½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 1-2
Bar Silver	27 3-4

RUGBY FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

THE WELSH vs. THE SHROPSHIRES.

THE semi-final of the Tournament was played last night between the above teams, and once again have the Welsh to do battle in the final for the cup. Though beaten the Shropshires played a great game, and with a little more schooling will make a good team. Grover played an excellent game, and the weak spot of the team was the full back who did'nt appear to be able to collar or kick. Of course the Welsh showed that excellence in passing for which they are renowned, but it is a question as to whether they are as good a team as came down last year. Marney at half played an excellent game and was perhaps more conspicuous than anybody else, except Grover who, as said before, played most brilliantly Mr. Marshall Reid acted as referee and Messrs. Vines and Murray as touch Judges. The final will be played on Saturday between the Welsh. (Holders) and the Gymkhana, and a good game may be looked forward to. The Welsh played down the hill. The Shropshires defending the Bandstand goal. Brandreth kicked off and the local soldiers rushed the ball into the Welsh territory, where a free kick was awarded to the Welsh which transferred play to mid-field. Some fine work by the Welsh forwards took the ball down to the Shropshire's goal line where Marney, getting the ball out ran in and scored the first try of the game. The kick at goal failed. From the drop out, the Welsh returned into touch and from the throw in Grover secured possession and gained a lot of ground before he was collared. Gradually the Shropshires worked the ball up into the Welsh "twenty-five." A series of scrums followed, Grover showing up conspicuously for the local team and a mark by Meynell gave the Shropshires a kick at goal, from which nothing resulted. From the drop out the Welsh rushed the leather down to mid-field, when Marney securing passed across to Kent, who ran in on the edge of the line. No goal resulted. From the kick out, Marney again got possession, but was brought down before he could score. Gradually the Shropshohries worked the ball up the field again and a free kick in their favour gained them a bit of ground which they immediately lost by getting off side. A few scrums followed, from one of which Marney got the ball, and started a bout of passing which resulted in Kent getting in right behind the goal. The kick was successful, and the half-time whistle was sounded directly afterwards, the score standing at Welsh 1 goal 2 tries. Shropshires nil. A bad kick to start off with left play in mid-field and within two minutes the Welsh had rushed the ball through and scored a try which was converted. From the kick off the ball was returned into touch, and was gradually worked down to the Shropshire's twenty-five, both the Welsh halves doing excellent work. A dodgy run by Richard took it on to the local teams goal line. A free kick against the Welsh did not do much good as the ball was "punted" instead of "dropped" and brought back again a scrum on the goal line followed from which the Shropshires managed to save their goal by touching down. The kick out and return left play in mid-field. From here the Welsh rushed it down but, the Shropshires had all the best of the scrums when it came to real shoving and worked it back to mid-field. Skill however told against strength and the Welsh were repeatedly within an ace of scoring, but the local team although outclassed played a great game, and when the whistle went no further score had been made. The Welsh thus winning an excellent game by 2 goals and 2 tries to *nil*.

PLAGUE IN CALCUTTA.

YESTERDAY'S RETURNS.

The reports received at the Health Office up to six o'clock yesterday evening, showed that there were no new admissions from plague, but there was one death at the Medical College Hospital.

WEEKLY STATEMENT OF PLAGUE CASES.

The weekly statement of suspected cases of plague and deaths up to the week ending 3rd September, 1898, is as follows: Suspected cases, total four, viz., one in Ward No. 1; two in Ward No. 4; and one in Ward No. 8. There were altogether three deaths, two in Ward No. 4, and one in Ward No. 8.—*Englishman* (Wednesday).

MILITARY NEWS.

2nd-Lieutenant Mathews, R. E., is posted to the Bengal Command, Military Works, on completion of special duty at Calcutta under the Bengal Government.

Lieutenant-Colonel W.T. Johnston and Lieutenant E. A. Bourke, R.A., M. C., come out next month for a tour of duty in the Bengal Command. Also Major F. P. Nichols for duty in the Madras Command on exchange with Lieutenant-Colonel Allen.

THE BRITISH EMPIRE.

BY

THE RIGHT HON. SIR CHARLES W. DILKE, BART., M.P.

(*Author of "Greater Britain," &c.*)

VI.

NEW ZEALAND.

NEW ZEALAND is a colony of extraordinary interest from a great number of different points of view. It has wondrous natural beauty, fiords finer than those of Norway, snowy alps rising from the sea and sending glaciers down to the region of the giant ferns, volcanoes and lovely lakes. The great length of the islands from north to south produces a wonderful variety of climate; the north part, lost in the seas, (being but 34° from the equator, while the extreme south is within the rage of the winds which sweep the cold seas of the Antarctic region. Then, too, there are protected islands which carry the New Zealand Government into 29° south latitude. The isolated position of the country prevents great extremes of heat or cold. New Zealand has one of the finest of aboriginal populations—full of eloquence, but with a practical business side well developed. It is, as regards white settlement, rapidly advancing in numbers and prosperity. New Zealand, although largely settled by the younger sons of good family from England, has seen the trial of the most democratic labour legislation existing in the world, and it has shared with South Australia that adult suffrage of which it has made a far longer trial. New Zealand is better off than any other colony as regards books about itself, and a whole library of volumes has been written upon the colony. Its scenery has no doubt proved the attraction to authors which has brought about this result.

To those who would learn the story of New Zealand's past there may be recommended that colonial classic "Old New Zealand" by a Pakeha Maori; and, to those who would learn about its present, the speeches, pamphlets, and a little book of the present Agent-General, the Hon. W. P. Reeves, lately Minister of Labour.

New Zealand has been longer ruled by a Radical and Labour Government than has been the case with any other colony, and the Seddon Administration, continuing the Ballance Administration, after the death of Mr. Ballance, has given a considerable uniformity to the legislative proposals of the Government for a great number of years past. There has been all along, from the earliest days of the prominence of New Zealand Radicalism, much prophecy of evil from the large settlers. Sir George Grey, after being the famous Captain Grey of Australian exploration, and the still more famous Governor of the Cape and of New Zealand, retired from the Colonial Office service and became Prime Minister of the island colony in which he had previously represented the mother country. His teaching aroused the New Zealand democracy, whose interest soon came to be watched over by men of a ruder type. Mr. Seddon had himself represented the miners of the west coast of the South Island and well knew their wants. He would, perhaps, hardly have been capable of expressing them in well thought out legislation but for the assistance which he received from men such as Mr. Reeves, the continuer of the spirit of Mr. Ballance. Although the democratic legislation pointed to has been sweeping, the prophecies of evil have not come true. There has been a marvellous increase even in those classes of production which represent the great industries based on capital. The export of wool and of meat has increased at a gigantic pace, and gloomy predictions as to the discouragement of the investment of capital have proved fallacious. At the same time the immense efforts which have been made to promote small farming have led to a wonderfully rapid development of agricultural cultivation.

A good deal of the legislation of New Zealand resembles legislation which has been proposed in other colonies, but New Zealand has adopted a far greater proportion of the total stock of Radical propositions than has been the case elsewhere. Its temperance legislation connects itself with that of the Dominion and of some of the Australian colonies. Its school legislation is closely connected with that of Australia and of the Dominion Province of Ontario. But in its land legislation, and especially in compulsory measures with a view to the acquisition of great estates and their sub-division, New Zealand has been imitated by Australian colonies which have not yet attained the success in these experiments which their initiator has met with.

It must not be supposed that there is any close resemblance of conditions between New Zealand and Australia. The distance between them is considerable, being almost that which separates the Channel from Gibraltar; but the climatic differences are far greater than might be expected from even such distances. The heated interior of Australia, the absence of high mountains, the consequent want of water, are all of them conditions entirely opposite to those which exist in New Zealand; and New Zealand is certainly far more like Japan than it is like Australia. Tasmania and a portion of the Gippsland peninsula in Victoria alone of the other South Sea colonies, in the least remind us of any parts of the islands of New Zealand.

The labour legislation of New Zealand has been so frequently described that it may perhaps be enough to say that New Zealand stands in advance of most other countries in her factory legislation—especially its provisions against sweating, and in her shops and shop-assistants' legislation. New Zealand also stands in front as regards her merchant seamen and shipping legislation—especially in the existence of a manning scale, unknown elsewhere except in Norway. In reference to the last-named subject it may in these days, when the decline of British seamen is being noticed and the British shipowners are being urged to carry apprentices, be worth pointing out that by New Zealand law sailing vessels engaged in inter-colonial trade have to carry apprentices or boys; so that provision is made for young seamen learning their trade, such as is not made in the mother country, and such as does not as a fact exist in her enormous merchant fleet. The land legislation of New Zealand has also attracted a good deal of attention and is fairly familiar to those at home who take interest in such matters.

The colony of New Zealand has gone much farther than any other in the direction of recognition of the principle of state-ownership of the soil, with tenancy rather than freehold in the occupier under the State. The Crown lands are disposed of on long lease, the State reaping the advantage of unearned increment, through a progressive land tax. By an Act of 1892 small Farm Associations were established, and these are often confused with Village Settlements under Mr. Ballance's Act of 1886—which has been imitated in South Australia, and now in Queensland. A new system known as that of the Improved Farm Settlements is now taking the place of both the others. The size of the holdings under the new system averages about 100 acres, and these small farms are let on lease in perpetuity at a rental which covers the cost of clearing the land from forest (which is done by the State employing labour directly) together with a fair rental for the land. In 1892 New Zealand commenced the system of purchasing large estates from private individuals for subdivision; and in 1894 these powers were made compulsory. Advances are made to settlers at a low rate of interest, and have had the effect of bringing down the rate of interest generally on mortgages in the colony.

In spite of the interest with which the labour and the land legislation of New Zealand has been viewed, and the attention which has been excited by the functions of the State being regarded with more favour in New Zealand than even in those Australian colonies in which they had been previously the most wide, the working of adult suffrage in New Zealand is probably the matter at present connected with that colony which arouses most interest in other portions of the world.

In the mother country and in several of our greater colonies proposals have been made at various times since Mill moved his famous amendment on Disraeli's Reform Bill to give to some women a limited political franchise. In 1869, I suggested the restoration to women of the municipal vote which by the Municipal Reform Act of 1835 they had lost; and this was carried. An impetus was thus given to proposals for conferring upon women a Parliamentary vote similar to the municipal vote which had been re-created in their favour. Ever since the beginning of the 1892 Parliament, I have brought in, year by year, a Bill which would confer the suffrage upon all grown men and women,—the very Bill which has recently become law in South Australia. But there are few persons in this country who are as yet ready to frankly accept the principle of a really universal franchise.

The same was the case apparently in all the colonies for many years. Proposals were made there, as here, to give the franchise to certain classes of women, but a franchise narrower than that conferred on men. These proposals never in any case became law. Suddenly in 1893, in New Zealand, every grown person resident one year in the colony, and three months in one district, was enfranchised; and the Maori women were at the same time enfranchised for the election of the Maori members of the House. It is a remarkable fact that all opposition to this great change instantaneously disappeared. Close upon 90 per cent. of all the grown women of New Zealand are electors, and in the majority of the larger towns the women voters outnumber the men. They vote in almost as large a proportion as the men, and in three out of the four largest towns in New Zealand at the last election greatly more women than men went to the poll. Of those who supported and of those who opposed the reform both classes have been surprised. It has failed to bring about any marked change in the political circumstances of the country. The temperance party forced on the change, but they have not been much pleased by its results, for the women have voted pretty much as their men folk voted before, and the Conservatives and the Liberals opposed to Prohibition have received as much proportional support from the women voters as have the Prohibitionists. On the other hand, there can be no doubt that the interest of women in politics has been aroused, that a great impulse has been given to the education of women, and to their participation in public affairs, the conduct of which they have improved. In New Zealand, as in South Australia, the enfranchisement of the women has not helped that alliance of Churches—the Church of England, the Roman Catholic Church, and the Wesleyan Church—which has worked against the secular education system of the colony.

Just as the Dominion of Canada best illustrates the triumph of self-government and of the liberal principles applied to our colonial system by the wisdom of modern times, and just as Ceylon best illustrates the enterprise of men of our race in a tropical colony, so New Zealand may stand with these two, on at least an equal footing, as showing what can be done by the British peoples under favourable conditions of climate and of soil for the development of an admirable modern community. The administration which has carried the greater portion of the recent legislation of New Zealand may be upset by the so-called Conservative forces of the country, but their work will be undone. On the contrary it will be continued by their successors. Many of what at first were looked upon as daring experiments are now thoroughly rooted in the land; for example, the Life Insurance Department of the State, the Public Trust Office, and Compulsory Industrial Arbitration. The enterprise which the colonists showed when, after the failure of the mother country to put down the great native rising, the Imperial troops were withdrawn, and the war handed over to the colonists, who soon brought it to a peaceful end, has been steadily continued throughout the later history of the islands. New Zealand has been fortunate in the constitution of her race. The settlers were perhaps a better amalgam than those of the Australian colonies. The race is thoroughly good; education now universal; the average of wealth perhaps the highest in the world; the absence of immense fortunes complete. In an outdoor climate the British New Zealanders lead an outdoor life, and their horsiness and their athleticism has perhaps been one main cause why their marvellous scenery has not yet developed among them either literature or art. New Zealand will have to work out her future for herself. She is too remote from and too different from Australia to be brought into Australian Federation, and is consequently inclined to closer direct ties with the mother country, although not actively excited in favour of any modification of her present political position.

CHARLES W. DILKE.

(ALL RIGHTS RESERVED.)

REJOICINGS OVER MR. TILAK'S RELEASE

WEDNESDAY night was devoted by many sections of the Hindu community to rejoicings over Mr. Tilak's unexpected release before the expiration of the term of the sentence passed upon him. Several houses and Chal residences of the Brahmin community, the Brahmin Club, Goregamkar Buildings, Pensha's oart, Jitekar's Chal, oarts in Fanaswadi, Shantaram's Chal, and almost all places where Melas were started during the past Ganpati festival were illuminated, and the inmates appeared most jubilant. Crackers were let off at some places, and groups of people were moving from one place to another to take part in the rejoicings and entertainments provided for the occasion in the shape of music, singing. Kirtans, Satya Narayan Puja, and dancing and singing of Melas in chorus. The residents of the Madhav Sankerset lane at old Sonapur street also availed themselves of the occasion and provided entertainment at short notice to the Oart-people by engaging a Chaughada and arranging for Bhajan and singing. The Mela of the Chinchbandar Namdev Shimpis happening to go to the oart was heartily greeted by those assembled.

THE REPORTED RELEASE OF MRS. LESTER.

THE STATEMENT UNTRUE.

WITH reference to the announcement made in our yesterday's issue in a telegram from our Poona correspondent to the effect that it is the intention of Government to release the prisoner, Mrs. Lester, a letter from the Judicial Department of the Secretariat informs us that there is no truth whatever in the statement, and asks us to publish on authority a contradiction of it in to-day's issue.

NEWS FROM THE GULF.

MORE SMUGGLING OF ARMS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MUSCAT, SEPT. 2.

MUCH excitement was occasioned in this town day before yesterday, by the seizure by a boat belonging to H. M. S. Sphinx, Commander Baker,—acting on information furnished by Major Fagan, I.S.C., Political Agent and Consul—of a dhow, which was loading for Linja in Persia, stowed away snugly in the hold of this vessel were sixty or seventy Martini-Henry carabines and no less than between five and six thousand cartridges. All the rifles were new and of Birmingham manufacture, and had been purchased in the local bazaar. After the seizure the dhow was immediately released and the arms and ammunition were taken to the consulate and placed under the charge of Major Fagan for safe custody, and pending the decision of the court which will be summoned on the return of his Highness the the Sultan from the tour which he is at present making in the interior. Although the agreement with the Sultan by virtue of which this seizure was made, was effected as far back as January last, and despite the fact that various men of war have been stationed at this port at various times with the object of stopping the illicit exportation of arms to Persia or India, and their boats have constantly cruised and examined every out-going dhow, this is the first capture which has been effected. It has been known for some little time that the trade in arms in the bazaar has been fairly brisk, and larger than the local need seemed to demand, therefore an uncommonly good lookout has been kept by the consular and naval officials in the port, and it is very gratifying that their efforts should have resulted in such an important capture. More particularly as all former efforts had proved abortive; and there is no doubt that this will form an uncommonly good lesson to the traders. It will also raise the price of arms required for illegitimate purposes, as after such a large seizure few will be found willing to take the risks unless they are well paid for it. Taken all round this is probably the most important thing that has happened since the seizure of the Baluchistan last January and luckily in this case the lesson does not fall on British merchants but will be a warning to the small native traders who were not really affected by the previous case the loss in which was borne almost, if not entirely by the large firms.

GOVERNMENT AND PLAGUE REGULATIONS.

CONTEMPLATED CHANGES.

THE following official communique gives a broad outline of the changes which it is in contemplation to make in the Regulations with reference to Railway travelling. They may be liable to some further modifications before they are actually issued:—

"Government have decided to make certain changes in regulations with reference to Railway travelling. To thoroughly organize the arrangements and necessary staff must necessarily take a few days, during which existing arrangements must continue. But Government wish it to be understood that detention camps and passes will be discontinued and that to replace them a very strict Medical examination accompanied by disinfection of clothing, where necessary, will be instituted at convenient centres, and at place of arrival. Persons coming from infected localities, will, of course, be subject to surveillance for 10 days after arrival, but this will in no way interfere with their following the ordinary vocations or residence at their own houses.

Salsette will be treated as part of Bombay so far as plague administration is concerned in order that there may be unrestricted freedom of access between the two.

The inspection hitherto imposed at the causeways will, in future, be conducted at the northern confines of Salsette.

Ganeshkind, Sept. 7."

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results:—

WARDS.		No. of Attacks.	No. of Deaths from Bubonic Plague.	Total Deaths from all Causes.
A	Upper Colaba	0	0	4
	Mid. & Lower Colaba	1	0	
	Fort, Southern	0	0	
	Fort, Northern	0	0	
	Esplanade	0	1	
B	Mandvie	3	1	27
	Chuckla	1	1	
	Umarkhady	1	2	
	Dongri	3	2	
C	Market	4	1	21
	Dhobi Talao	1	0	
	Fanaswady	0	0	
	Bhuleshwar	1	0	
	Khara Talao	3	0	
	Kumbarwada	2	1	
D	Khetwady	0	0	10
	Girgaum	0	0	
	Chowpatty	0	0	
	Walkeshwar	0	0	
	Mahalaxmi	0	0	
E	Mazagon	2	0	28
	Tarwadi	0	0	
	Second Nowrada	2	0	
	Kamathipura	5	3	
	Tardeo	1	1	
	Byculla	1	0	
	First Nowrada	0	1	
F	Parel	0	0	6
	Sewree	0	0	
	Sion	0	0	
G	Mahim	3	2	5
	Worlee	0	0	
	Water Division	0	0	1
	N.-E. & Unknown Hospitals	0	0	
	Adamjee Peerbhoy		1	21
	Telagu		1	
	Modh & Parwad		2	
	Arthur Road		1	
	Modikhana		2	
	Madanpura		1	
	Khoja		1	
	Maratha		3	
	Total	34	27	123
Total plague deaths to date		31,701	27,158	
Same date last year		2	4	127

There was one plague case reported within the Bandora Municipal District on the 6th instant.

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on plague duty:—Captain G. A. Brownrigg, I.S.C., Dharwar, under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar; Lieutenant M. H. Anderson, I.S.C., Bombay, under the orders of the Plague Commissioner Bombay Presidency.

The services of Lieutenant H. N. Young, I.S.C., have been replaced at the disposal of the Government of India.

INOCULATION.

Prophylactic inoculations against plague performed at different stations in Bombay during the 2nd outbreak between the 22nd of August and the 3rd of September 1898.

At Khorsed Lodge by the Laboratory Officers	105	Inoc. in	56	persons.
House-to-house visitation by Dr. Rajabali V. Patel	75	.. ..	75	..
Ripon Road office by Dr. V. B. Jayakar	38	.. ..	38	..
	218	.. ..	169	..
Inoculations done during 1898, up to 21st August	29,316	.. ..	19212	..
	29534	.. ..	19381	..

Among the number quoted above there were:—

	Inoculations done during the last two week.	Total of inoculated this year.
Brahmins	1	827
Jains		122
High caste Hindoos		2282
Low caste Hindoos	143	2336
Mussalmans	19	5910
Parsees	4	6033
Jews	1	129
Europeans		85
Native Christians	1	838
Eurasians		27
Other Nationalities		122
Unclassified Hindoos		573
	169	19381

DAMAUN.

The plague mortality on Monday and Tuesday at Lower Damaun was nine each day, while the general mortality on the same dates last year was one and nil. There have been no deaths at Varkooud from plague these two days. Mr. Thaiker, the junior plague authority stationed at Namdor, paid a visit on Wednesday afternoon to Damaun, evidently to inquire personally about the plague cases.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN A MILL.

ESTIMATED DAMAGE OVER 4½ LAKHS.

YESTERDAY morning a large fire broke out in the Mahomedan Mill, situated on the road north of the French Bridge, Girgaum, and within an hour and a half the whole of the carding and spinning departments were destroyed, causing damage over four lakhs of rupees. The mill belongs to Messrs. Hajee Cassum Joosub and Heptoola Shaik Adum and Co., who purchased it about seven years ago from the liquidators of a joint stock company. It was erected in 1861 and contained 15480 spindles, giving daily employment to about four hundred hands. The mill is located on a rectangular piece of land at the foot of the French Bridge, being bounded on one side by the B. B. and C. I. Railway line and the other by the bridge and the Girgaum Road.

The mill was working on Wednesday and it was closed as usual in the evening. It was opened at half-past 5 o'clock yesterday morning. The engines were set to work and the operatives numbering about four hundered attended their respective departments. Scarcely had a quarter of an hour elapsed, when one of the workmen in the carding department noticed, the wooden flooring of the spinning department over him, on fire. He at once went to Liladhur Ganpatrao the engineer in-charge and apprised him of the occurrence. The latter proceeded to the spot and saw the flooring in the middle of the spinning department in flames. These two departments were located one above the other in a separate one storeyed block. The engineer ran to the engine room and set the donkey engine and other mill appliances to work. The operatives of the mill being apprised of the fire, they rushed towards the carding room, to render what assistance they could in checking the outbreak. But by this time the fire had incressed and the smoke was so dense that it was found impossible to get into it. The wooden flooring being surcharged with the oil, used in the machinery helped the progress of the flames and within a few minutes the upper floor of the block with the roofing was ablaze. Telephonic messages were quickly despatched to the different fire brigade stations and the Gowalia Tank steamer was promptly on the spot, followed by the rest of the Municipal engines. The Gowalia Tank engine was stationed in the compound and worked with the water available from the mill tank, the other engines being located at the four corners of the mill. The operation of the fire-brigade was greatly hampered owing to the insufficient number of hydrants around the burning premises. The engines had therefore to be stationed on the main road at long intervals and long lines of hose had to be connected. The fire travelled with considerable rapidity and on the upper floor with its roofing giving way, the ground floor was soon ablaze and the entire block was enveloped in flames. The fire brigade worked vigorously under the supervision of Mr. Nichols, but all their efforts were unavailing. The fire had taken a complete possession of the block and to save it was next to impossible. The fire brigade thereupon directed their energy to rescuing the reeling department, which is situated in a separate block adjoining the one doomed. The flames also extended towards the blow-room on the north of the premises, but it being a fire-proof structure with iron doors, the damage done to it was very inconsiderable. Next to this was the mixing room with about four hundred bales of cotton in it, but it was also saved by the fire brigade. The engine-room was next threatened. The fire brigade ran up two lines of hose on the gallery abutting the carding department and directed two jets over the engine-room. The ladder of the reeling department was, at one time, found on fire but the flames were put out in time. The position of the burning block was such as to enable the fire to take in its clutches all the surrounding small blocks containing reeling department, mixing room, blow room, engine-room &c.; but the fire brigade worked with pluck and what at one time threatened to be the destruction of the whole mill was avoided. The fire was brought under control at half past 8 o'clock; when four of the engines were dismissed. The remaining two engines continued playing on the smouldering embers until 2 o'oclock in the afternoon. Nothing remained of the carding and spinning departments, but an irregular mass of twisted and contorted machinery. Of the building the four walls with charred windows and doors remained standing. The damage is estimated at Rs. 4,25,000. The whole of the mill premises have been insured with thirty different fire insurance companies at seven lakhs and a half of rupees. The origin of the outbreak is attributed to over heating of the machinery. The police under Superintendent McDermott preserved order and kept the crowds at a distance from the scene.

THE MUNICIPAL LOAN.

THE TENDERS NOT ACCEPTED.

YESTERDAY was the last day for receiving tenders for the new Municipal loans aggregating to 29 lakhs of rupees. The last loan of the Municipality was raised at 3½ per cent., but the interest offered on this occasion was 4 per cent. The rates at which tenders were made were however so low, that the Municipal Commissioner determined not to allot the loans, thereby exercising the right he reserved in the notification of loan; viz.,—"The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender or tenders, and further reserves to himself the right to accept the whole or such portion only as he may think proper, of any sum tendered for." No information was given to the Press as to the rates offered in the tenders, or as to whether a further attempt to float the loans will be made.

NAGPUR NOTES.

IN Jubbulpore and Damoh, writes our correspondent, heavy rain has again fallen this week and in the other districts the weather has been showery. A cessation of rain is very necessary in Balaghat, Damoh, Mandla, Hoshangabad, Jubbulpore, Saugor, and Narsinghpur, where weeding operations are retarded and the standing crops are in a sickly condition. In Wardha the total rainfall is short of the average and more rain is required. In Bhandara, Nagpur and Chanda transplantation of rice is approaching completion and is still progressing in the Balaghat District. In the Kotal tahsil cattle disease has abated, but exists in some parts of almost all districts and has re-appeared in the Ramtek and Nagpur tahsils. In two districts the price of gram has risen, while in two districts juari has fallen. Wheat and rice are almost stationary. The Chief Commissioner, Mr. Denzil Ibbetson, arrived here from Raipur by the mail train on Wednesday last. The Chief Secretary Mr. M. W. Fox-Strangways and the Second Secretary came by the same train. There were a large number of the residents of the station both European and Native, on the platform to welcome the new Chief Commissioner. From the Fort thundered the usual salute to announce the arrival. There are to be grand doings shortly on the occasion of the annual Central Provinces Commission dinner. Billiards and polo will occupy the 8th. On the 9th there will be a rifle and tennis match, followed by a gymkhana and tug-of-war, with a ball in the evening by Mrs. Obbard, wife of the Judicial Commissioner. The Commission dinner will be held on the 10th preceded by a cricket match.

The residence of the Commissioner, Mr. Nedham, was broken into last week by thieves, when money and valuables were annexed. Some of the stolen property has been recovered by the police, but the light fingered gentlemen have not been yet secured.—It is reported that a defalcation has taken place at Bilaspur but detailed particulars of the occurrence have not come to hand.

The Church of England Temperance Society holds its usual monthly meeting in the Bishop's School on Monday, the 5th, at 7.30 p.m.

The usual concert follows the business. Six months' leave on medical certificate in extension of the leave taken has been granted to Mr. Mayne, I.C.S., Commissioner of Excise. Mr. F. J. Cooke, Deputy Commissioner, Bilaspur, goes on six weeks' privilege leave from the 15th September next, and Mr. F. C. Turner, I.C.S., Assistant Commissioner, Raipur, officiates.

Two cricket matches were played during the course of the week. In the first the Guild met the Y.M.C.A. in which the former beat the Y. M. C. A. by an innings and runs to spare. It should be noted, however, that the best players of the latter Club were unable to play. The second match was between the Native Cricket Club (the members of which are the Christians) and the detachment at the Fort. The military sustained defeat. The Volunteers are hard at drill preparing for the shooting matches and B. N. battalion parades. The Commandant of the Ry. Volunteers Col. Wynne goes about without notice of his coming and watches all that goes on.

THE latest news from Landi Kotal shows that the belief is growing stronger there that the recent Afridi "jirgah" in Maidan was not held for the purpose of debating whether hostilities should be renewed against the British Government. It is now said that Mullah Sayid Akbar was not present at the gathering, but remained at home in the Waran Valley.

K. S. RANJITSINGJI AT THE HINDU GYMKHANA.

The Hindu Gymkhana presented a lively appearance last evening, when Kumar Shri Ranjitsingji distributed prizes to some of the successful Hindu players, who have gained distinction in the cricket field during the last two years or so. The Gymkhana pavilion as well as its grounds were gaily decorated with flags and floral leaves, and beautifully illuminated with many coloured lamps. Shortly after six o'clock the Kumar made his appearance, accompanied by his brother, Kumar Shri Devsingji, Kumar Shri Samatsingji, and Mr. Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal, and was received by Mr. Goverdhandas Khatau Makanji, the president of the Gymkhana, Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey, Mr. G. Velingar, and others. A few minutes having been spent in introductions and conversation, Mr. Goverdhundas K. Makanji welcomed the guest in a few appropriate words. He remarked that the people of India, and especially the Indian cricketing world, had watched with keen interest his achievements on the cricket grounds of England and Australia, and expressed a hope that he would encourage Hindu cricket by leading a Hindu team against the Parsee representative team and the Presidency (European) team. Mr. Dwarkadas Dharamsey then read the address of welcome, which has already been published in these columns. The address was engrossed on vellum in gold and blue and put in a silver casket representing a cricket bat placed slantingly on a silver wicket. The casket was presented to the Kumar, together with a ball made of silver, on which were engraved maps of England, Australia, and India, where his name has become a household word. The next function was the presentation of prizes to about a dozen players, who received bats, balls, leg-guards, &c. The Kumar then addressed a few words to the gentlemen present. He thanked them for this and other kindnesses bestowed upon him during his stay in Bombay, and expressed himself highly satisfied with the progress made by the Hindus in cricket as well as other manly sports. At the same time he reminded his hearers that primarily praise was due to their Parsee friends for giving an impulse to the native cricket in this country and for the high standard of perfection to which they had brought it. He wished success to the Hindu Gymkhana as well as to the two kindred institutions in the neighbourhood With reference to the suggestion made by Mr. Goverdhundas as to his captaining a Hindu team against the Parsees and the Presidency, he said he would be very happy indeed to do so when the occasion arose. He apologized for his non-attendance on the previous day owing to indisposition, and once more thanked them for their goodness. The Kumar as well as his brother and Kumar Shri Samatsingji were garlanded and presented with flowers, after which the gathering, which was a thoroughly representative one broke up.

FAREWELL ADDRESS TO PROF. BHANDARKAR.

A Farewell address, writes a correspondent, was given on Sunday to Dr. P. R. Bhandarkar late Prof. of science Holkar College Indore. The ceremony was opened by the Principal of the College, who after a short speech, called upon Mr. V. K. Lele to read the address. After the address was read Mr. K. K. Mandwadkar made a speech suited to the occasion. This was followed by the remarks made by Dr. Bhandarkar. The doctor said: "Principal Cholmondeley, Brother Professors, and students of the Holkar College. The Bhagwadgita says 'Do thou thy duty and think not of the consequences.' We are further asked to look upon praise and blame alike I cannot but say that these precepts, properly understood, are really sound, and I always try to keep them before me. But it would be mere affectation on my part to conceal the real pleasure which I feel at the kindness you have shown me on this occasion. The path of duty, I am afraid, is rather hard, and not always easy to find out, and an assurance from outside that a person is on the right track materially tends to inspire in him that self-confidence which is so indispensable for pursuing it steadily and usefully, I am very happy to know that my work as a professor has given you satisfaction. The only thing I can say is that I always tried to do it conscientiously and that if, as you say, it was done well, you must set it down to inheritance, as three of my late colleagues here will assure you. I am really thankful to you for your good opinion of me outside the lecture room. Brought up, as I have been, from my birth, by a person well-known as a great disciplinarian in the University of Bombay, it was inevitable that I should be something of disciplinarian myself. Unfortunately as far as my experience goes, we Indians do not take to discipline very kindly and are too apt to look upon a person who tries to enforce it as harsh and unsympathetic. It must be a great pleasure, therefore, to such a person to find that there are some people at least who do not misunderstand him. At the same time I cannot but remark that in the matter of discipline our college, or, as I must now call it, your college can compare very favourably with the best colleges in the Bombay Presidency as I knew them some time ago. We are now parting, and it is with a heavy heart that I bid you good-bye. The best five years of my life have been spent at this college in doing a work which was the dream of my boyhood. Circumstances have now obliged me to take a turn in another direction almost against my will. You can well imagine, therefore, my sorrow at this parting. The very buildings and grounds of this college have an attraction for me and I can never think of the days and nights that I have passed here with you without emotion. But I had better not trust myself to dwell longer on this matter. I wish you all a success in the university a d a success in life and should always be happy to know that you have met with them.. During the tenure of my office our Principal has shown me the greatest kindness and I take this opportunity of openly expressing my gratitude to him. Let me assure you that but for his kindness and faith in me I should have lacked the necessary encouragement to do my work successfully. Again wishing you all success and joy, I bid you good-bye."

Then attar pansupari and flowers were distributed amid singing in marathi in honour of the doctor. A vote of thanks was then proposed to the Principal for presiding on this occasion among the huzzahs and the shouts of joy of those present.

KATHIAWAR NOTES.

Writing from Rajkote on Tuesday a correspondent says:—With reference to the inquiries that have been recently made the Pol. Agent has, it is understood, suspended R. B. Motichand Talshi, manager, Wankaner State, Mr. Manekchand Talshi, Karbhari, Dhrol State, and Mr. Mulchand Dewshi, Bejana Karbhari, and refused to recognize any longer Mr. Jadowji Wakatji as vakil at his court for the States of Rajkote, Morvi, Saela, Patri, Bujana, Chuda, Jafrawad and Thana Dewli.

Captain Carnegy, Assistant Political Agent, Halar, who proceeded to Dhrol last Sunday in company with Mr. Harilal, Deputy Assistant in charge Agency Treasury, has not yet returned.

The news that Mr. Bezonji Merwanji, Dewan of Gondal, will shortly proceed on leave owing to ill-health under medical advice has been most disappointing to the subjects of the State and to his numerous admirers, who heartily wish him speedy restoration to health.

In one of my previous letters I informed you that certain dacoits on the night of the 2nd ultimo looted away property worth about Rs. 5,700 from the house of Meruji, a Girasia of Padawla under the jurisdiction of Gondal. Since then through the perseverance and tact of Mr. Pirozeshah, Police Superintendent, Gondal State, most of the property—worth about Rs. 4,700, has been recovered and 7 dacoits captured—3 from Jamnagar limits, 3 from Junagurh limits and 1 from Sawdar Wawdi under the Dhragha Thana. He obtained besides the looted property two muskets and two swords.

As bubonic plague is reported to prevail in Sidhpur the Chief of Palanpur and his Minister are adopting the most stringent precautionary measures against its importation in Palanpur territory.

Admiral Fournier, naval prefect at Brest, and perhaps the most energetic of French flag officers, has just issued a remarkable document concerning the Channel manœuvres, and particularly the events at Brest, to the details of which we have not space to refer to-day. He takes the public into his confidence, and says that in its articles upon the operations the press has shown great but natural ignorance. The experts have gone astray. The events of the war have shown conclusively that it is not enough to have numerous guns. They must be handled well and upon a right system by day and night. Quite recently, under Admiral Besnard, and as the result of experiments at the forts, a system of telemetric sighting of guns in batteries, of telephonic communication, and of electric search lights has been installed at the ports, but trials have so far been made only by firing at targets towed at low speed, and the idea of a forcing of the Goulet of Brest by the squadron was to discover the value of the system in the case of swiftly-moving vessels, often obscured by smoke, and in the midst of the confusion and excitement of active operations. In his postprandial speech at the close of the manœuvres, Admiral Fournier described the fleet as a collection of samples of naval types, and implored M. Lockroy to aim at homogeneity.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

The following are excerpts from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay, held on the 30th August:—

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, dated 22nd August 1898, stating that His Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. W. L. Harvey, I. C. S., a member of the Board of Trustees of the Port of Bombay, vice Mr. P. C. H. Snow, C. I. E., I. C. S., resigned.

Resolution.—Mr. Harvey is appointed to be a member of the following Committees: Land and Railways, and Finance and Establishment.

Read letter from Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co., dated 8th July, intimating that on the 28th of May last they had sent 100 bags of sugar, each weighing about 1 1-2 cwts., to the Prince's Dock (Shed J H) for shipment to Zanzibar per Wardha; that the steamer, however, shut them out, and it was not until the 2nd July 1898 that they were able to ship them per Warora; pointing out that, while in course of shipment, eight bags were found to be nearly empty, while others also showed some deficiency, and submitting a claim for loss amounting to Rs. 60, saying that all the bags were full when placed in the charge of the Dock officials.

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, dated 16th July 1898, saying that the 100 bags of sugar referred to by Messrs. Ewart, Latham & Co. formed a portion of the cargo which was shut out, and allowed to remain in the Dock shed for about five weeks at time of greatest pressure when the whole shed was completely piled up with exports and shut out cargo; that it is absolutely impossible to guard all the packages when the contents of such a large shed amount to from 25,000 to 50,000 packages, containing almost all kinds of merchandise; that these bags were, however, placed in a locked up enclosure on the day after they were received, and remained under lock and key until they were put on board the ship; and remarking that to accept a claim made up and presented as the one now in question has been, would be quite out of order, as the deficiency was not ascertained previous to the bags being removed from the Dock premises in accordance with Dock Byelaw No. 68.

Read minute by the Chairman, dated 25th August, concurred in by the other members of the Dock Committee, recommending that the claim made by Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co. be paid in full, but that the result of the enquiry be communicated to the firm in reply to their charge of want of care and vigilance; that their attention be also invited to the provision of Bye-laws Nos. 68 and 69, and they be informed that unless these be strictly complied with in future compensation cannot be allowed.

Resolution.—The recommendations of the Docks Committee are approved.

Read letter from the Engineer, No. 2274-3, dated 27th August 1898, reporting that the following works sanctioned or estimated for require a quantity of murum filling from Elephanta: Filling in Apollo Basin, Brass 18,721, North Reclamation, Mody Bay, 22,731, Reclamation between Ballard Pier and Goa Street, 21,487: total Brass 62,939; that a small quantity will also be required for the repair of the breach in the wall at Victoria Bunder; pointing out that to bring enough murum for the works before the middle of May next, 17 barges each carrying 20 brass would be required; that at present there is only one (No. 54) sailing barge in good condition, and requesting sanction to an expenditure of Rs. 3,795 detailed as under to make four other barges available for use for one season, as the Budget allowance for Flotilla maintenance, which was reduced from Rs. 12,000 to Rs 7,000, will barely be sufficient for ordinary repairs and maintenance. Barge No. 28—converting from crane to sailing barge, Rs. 800; barge No. 40—repairs, Rs. 500, barge No. 41—Rs. 1000; barge No. 44—sails and ropes, Rs. 1,495: total Rs. 3,795; remarking that with the five barges mentioned above, and as many praos as the contractor can procure, he will be able to complete the work at the North Reclamation, Mody Bay; and adding that it is almost impossible to hire barges in Bombay except for a few days even at prohibitive rates. Submitted letter from the Engineer, dated 29th August 1898, forwarding, in continuation of the above, a list of flotilla as in August 1898.

Resolution.—The provision for repairs under Item 37, page 13 of the current year's Budget, may be increased to Rs. 10,795, the extra amount, Rs. 3,795, being met from anticipated surplus revenue. The purchase of two new barges may be included for consideration in the Engineer's statement of requirements when Budget for 1899-1900 is being prepared.

Read letter from the Engineer, dated 26th August 1898, forwarding the amended plans, together with the specification of the building to be erected on plot No. 17 at Apollo Reclamation, and recommending that they may now be approved on condition that all Municipal requirements are fulfilled and the compound fence be made at least 5 feet high.

Resolution—The specification and amended plans of the building are approved subject to the condition that all rules of the Port Trust and Municipality of Bombay relating to buildings are conformed to. The design for the boundary fence is not quite satisfactory and the lessee is advised to adopt one of the approved designs, which may be seen in the Engineer's office.

Read letter from the Acting Collector of Kolaba, dated 26th August 1898, intimating that the B. I. S. N. Company, to whom a lease to quarry on Elephanta had been granted for a year, and who asked for an extension of the term, which was refused, have again applied to him for permission to quarry there for a shorter period on the ground that they have spent a large amount on the erection of piers, landing stages and coolie huts; and they complain that the present cessation of work is causing them a great loss, and urge that if a long lease cannot be granted to them, they may atleast be given two or three months' notice to close the quarries; that provisional permission has been accorded to them to quarry for the present and enquiring, with reference to Government Resolution, Revenue Department, dated 20th July 1898, whether the Trustees have any objection to the lease being renewed for a year or even two or three months as requested by the Company.

Resolution.—The Trustees consider that a lease renewable half-yearly would be the most convenient, and if prior to the lease being renewed, the Trustees be consulted, their requirements will be fully met.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th Aug. 1898.	Total from 1st April to 26th Aug. 1898.	For week ending 26th Aug. 1897.	Total from 1st April to 26th Aug. 1897.
Vessels piloted into harbour	17	360	22	334
" piloted out of harbour	13	428	13	328
" transported	9	352	7	174
" attended to	...	48	2	52
" warped	2	35	1	22

FRENCH POLICY IN CHINA.

PASSIVE OR PRO RUSSIAN?

A correspondent sends to a London contemporary an account of an interview he has had with a diplomatist whose tenure of an important post in the Far East has allowed him to become exceptionally well acquainted with affairs there. The conversation turned principally on the part to be played by France in the controversies now pending and likely to develop between the Great Powers and China. The role of the Republic in the Anglo-Russia conflict, said this gentleman, must be above all of passive character. France has with the British Empire too many interests in common which necessitate a friendly solution to allow her lightly to incur hostile public opinion in England by showing herself too favourable to the development of Russian policy in China. The differences between England and Russia in the Gulf of Pechili and the Yang-tze Valley should, he continued, be adjusted by the two great nations themselves without any meddling by third parties. Were it otherwise the danger would arise of a general conflagration which would bring untold misery upon the whole civilized world.

In such a war as that indicated, Great Britain, in the opinion of the diplomatist in question, would prove the strongest, for her wonderful navy would inflict such disasters upon opposing fleets that British supremacy would once more reaffirmed, and for a whole century to come, on all the seas of the globe. France in the struggle would be terribly exposed. Her seaboard towns would be destroyed and all communication with her Colonies cut. Nor is it by any means necessary that England should be in possession of an army to carry on the conflict on land, for she is invulnerable at sea, and her fleet will be able to command all the great naval routes. With her immense resources she would be able to prolong the struggle indefinitely, and we should see her gold and her advice fomenting insurrection everywhere—in China, in Asia Minor, in Morocco, in Algeria. And all this in addition to the fact that at least one Power in Europe—Italy—and another in the Far East—Japan—would furnish her with armies, which, in conjunction with British and Indian regiments, might, in Europe on the one side, and in China and Asia Minor on the other, make themselves masters of important bases of operation under the protection of her fleet, while the Continental armies, unable to effect a landing in England, would soon be fighting among themselves.

For the rest the conditions of the Franco-Russian Alliance do not apply to events outside Europe. It is, therefore, to be hoped that French diplomacy will act with the greatest possible prudence, and that it will on the contrary endeavour, should the influence at its command make it possible to soothe whatever sore feeling may result from the conflict of influence which we are witnessing between England and Russia in China. "This," said the diplomatist, "is my own opinion, and it agrees with that of the majority of those who have any influence in France." There is, it may be added, a new factor in Chinese affairs—Germany, who has planted her foot firmly in the Gulf of Pechili. Let Germany go on. Whatever may weaken her and bring her into differences with other nations will be to the advantage of the Republic For it must not be forgotten that it is to Germany that France owes the loss of the powerful position in the counsels of Europe which was hers before 1870. France has no interest in China outside the region of the Yellow River and its tributaries. We have nothing to do in the north of China where our influence has been long lost, notwithstanding our expedition in 1864 and the more recent victories of Admiral Courbet.

THE MAKING OF MODERN ITALY.

NAPOLEON III. AND THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

The second volume of General Della Rocca's memoirs published by his widow have appeared. They deal with the liberation of Northern Italy by the French army in 1859. General Della Rocca was then equerry of Victor Emmanuel and a personal friend of Cavour. He was in the inner tracks, and was industrious in committing his impressions to paper. The opening chapter gives an interview with Marshal Vaillant, whom Napoleon III. left at Milan in command of the French troops. The Marshal was to send them back to France in brigades and divisions, and then to return himself. He took up his residence at the Villa Reale after Napoleon left it. It was the residence of the Archduke Maximilian while he was Governor of Lombardy and Venice. Prince Alexander of Hesse, with his morganatic family, had occupied an out-house. The gardens were of great extent well watered, and very beautiful. General Della Rocca says:

I called on Marshal Vaillant as he was going out for a morning walk in the grounds. He was in a most stylish light grey suit, which, in spite of his seventy years, made him look quite young. He wanted tore-enter the villa with me, but I would not let him, and offered to accompany him in the park. As we walked we talked of the events and men of the day. He sincerely believed that the best solution of the Italian question would be a confederated or federal Italy under the Pope's presidency. His solution was announced by Napoleon III, in his last address to the army. On the other hand, he showed French feeling in not believing in the spontaneity or unanimity of the United Italy movement, It was a got-up thing by the Italian imitators of the French revolutionists, who proclaimed France "one and indivisible."

Not wishing to rub him against the grain, I turned the conversation on military topics, and was pleased to hear him in sincere and noble terms eulogise our king and army. He knew no more highly disciplined army or one whose movements were more rapid and sure. These compliments went home to me as head of the Sardinian General staff. I was glad to hear from this typical French general how impressed he was by the intrepid bravery and firmness of our army, and to learn how their humanity to the conquered and wounded had gone to his heart. After an hour of amiable conversation I took leave of the Marshal, the hour for my service business being near. "My service affairs," he said, "do not trouble me vastly. You see that little mill yonder on the edge of the stream. I go there every morning to catch crawfish. When I reach my accustomed post I lay my bait in the stream, and while waiting for the crawfish to bite, sit on the bank and prepare my military orders for the day. The task is not a great one, for everything is in an excellent groove. When the work is done I look at the mill stream flowing by. As the water flows my thoughts mount towards the upper reaches of my own existence. I think only of the past, the peripatetics of my life seem repeated. My mind is a phantasmagoria. The flous fly. I go back to the house with plenty of souvenirs but with scarcely any crawfish."

General Della Rocca believed that Napoeson III. was not personally opposed to

THE AGGRANDISEMENT OF THE HOUSE OF SAVOY.

"His opposition," he says, "was neither in his intentions nor his heart." The General was previously in direct relations with him. The Emperor let him no that he expected to obtain Savoy and Nice as had been agreed at Plombieres, but that he would not ask him directly the war was over, because France had not fulfilled the whole of her programme. He would wait until the Emilia and Romagna provinces were annexed. But he refused to entertain the idea of the annexation of Tuscany. It appeared to the Emperor a too daring step towards the accomplishment of Italian union. The time was not yet ripe for it, and all the more so that every European Power except Great Britain was opposed to Union. General Della Rocca conveys the idea that the Cavour Cabinet went out and the Rattazzia Marmora Cabinet came in to save Savoy and Nice. They had made no promise to the Emperor, but Cavour had. However, there seemed a danger of the House of Savoy missing its aim and losing Savoy and Nice also. The revolutionary fever was consuming itself. The Emperor had to show France that he did not lavish French blood and gold without reaping proportionate advantage. Victor Emmanuel chafed constantly. He always disagreed with his Ministry on one point or another. He wanted to take the tide. They were for waiting until the tide went out, and perhaps came in again. At last La Marmora made a feint of resign ing. The King took him at his word and sent for Cavour, whose first care was to tighten the bonds that bound Victor Emmanuel and the Emperor. He saw that the Emperor could undo Victor Emmanuel, or that he could still render great services to the cause of United Italy. Cavour was for keeping him an ally and for making him an accomplice. He therefore brought forward again the proposed cession of Savoy and Nice. The Emperor had the utmost

CONFIDENCE IN CAVOUR'S STATECRAFT.

and in the bottom of his heart wished every success to the Italian cause. He looked on Cavour as the good genius of Italy, and, so to speak, shook hands with him across the Alps. In congratulating him on his return to power, Cavour he knew would cede a part of those Alps to obtain all the Appenines. Three millions of subjects were to be ceded and eight millions gained. The balance was in favour of New Italy.

Napoleon III. did not like to turn the Duchess of Parma out of her little State. She felt before 1859 the storm that was coming, and set her Duchy in order by liberal reforms. If he protected her, the Comte de Chambord and the French Legitimists would feel grateful. Victor Emmanuel had a feeling tenderness for her mother-in-law, Maria Theresa of Savory one of the four unhappy though beautiful and brilliantly married daughters of Victory Emmanuel the First. Her husband was Charles of Bourbon Duke of Lucca. He raised his head groom to the Post of Prime Minister, to the utter mortification of his wife. His subjects insisted on his abdication in 1848 in favour of his son, who was assassinated soon after.

MARIA THERESA

separated from him, and went to live as a recluse at Viareggio, while her husband amused himself at Nice and Paris, the ex-stableman serving as his directeur des menus plaisirs.

Said Victor Emmanuel to Della Rocca: "My old cousin is a saint. I do not like to incur her displeasure. Go to Viareggio to present her my dutiful and affectionate compliments, and to break to her the course things take." The General went to Viareggio He did not gain admission easily to the villa, and some difficulty in obtaining leave for his carriage to enter the grounds. He was told the Duchess-Dowager of Parma was in her oratory. Her Royal Highness was never disturbed at her prayers. She might remain on her knees for hours. He managed nevertheless to send her a message from the king of Sardinia. Maria Theresa was praying at the foot of a monument she had erected in memory of her murdered son. She passed there the greater part of the day along with her chaplain.

The poor woman came out to see me. She looked to me like an immured nun, like one who had lived long in a sepulchre and been for an instant dragged out of her oubliette. She knew nothing of the things of this world. When I spoke of Victor Emmanuel she seemed to beat her brain to recall him to mind. Perhaps she did not know him. His father Charles Albert, as he accepted the revolutionary party, was in bad odour in most of the Italian Courts. Little by little the fact dawned on her that Victor Emmanuel II. was his son. When I said I had just come from Florence with his message, she asked what news I could give of the Grand Duke. I told her that a year ago he had gone to Vienna and was not expected back. She did not ask the reason. To prevent the conversation breaking off, I informed her as well as I could that Tuscany was by a plebiscite joined to Piedmont, where the House of Savoy, to which she belonged, would continue to reign gloriously. I saw that the word plebiscite puzzled her. She heard it certainly for the first time. She was bewildered with everything I said. After a long stare, in which I read astonishment to the degree of stupor, she closed her eyes as if she slept, crossed her hands on her breast, and moved her lips as if in silent prayer. Then she stood up, charged me to thank and salute her cousin, without giving me her hand to kiss. I gave Victor Emmanuel an account of my visit. He was very sorry, and gave orders that the peace and quietness of the Duchess Maria Theresa was never to be troubled.

Like almost every other department of the State, who have some calamity to deplore, writes the *Pioneer*, the Railway Police of the N.-W. Provinces and Oudh had, in consequence of the famine in these Provinces last year, to investigate 789 cases more than in the previous year. The Indian Midland Railway enjoys the reputation of being the line on which the increase was most market, but on the other hand it was in the district through which this railway passes in which the famine pressed with undue severity. Thirty-two cases of obstructions found on the line were dealt with, but of these only three cases were considered to be *bona fide* attempts at train wrecking, fortunately attended with no damage: the others were attributed to boys who placed the obstructions on the lines more out of curiosity than with any malignant intention. In the northern section there are 319 miles of railway under construction, which, when completed, will make that section a total length of 2,023 miles. This the Deputy Inspector-General considers too long to be efficiently controlled by the present establishments, and he recommends the appointment of another gazetted officer, or the splitting up of the section into two divisions—one for the metre gauge and one for the broad-gauge. The results of the working of the department for the year 1897 are nearly identical with those of 1896; the percentage of property recovered is undoubtedly low, but this is due to one or two cases in which a very considerable amount of property was stolen and an insignificant amount recovered.

RUSSIA AS A NAVAL POWER.

Sir George Clarke, in his new book, attempts to set forth its salient points from its inception by Peter the Great and the capture of Helingford and Abo on the northern shore of the Gulf of Finland, "the first oversea operation of Russia." The striking thing to the English reader in this history is the part played by Englishmen in the creation of the Russian navy. Their goodwill and active assistance were at the command of the Russians. They despatched a fleet from the Baltic to the Mediterranean in 1769, and the progress of the ships reminds us of that of Prince Henry to Kiao-chau. The fleet got as far as Portsmouth, and would probably have been indefinitely delayed, had not English officers and pilots shown it ready hospitality. By the aid of British ports and British officers the Russian squadron reached the Levant. To British officers was due the destruction of the Turkish fleet. The name of Tchesme is now borne by a Russian battleship; but the fact that the victory thus commemorated was due to Elphinstone, Greig, Dugdale, and Mackenzie is altogether forgotten. Whether originating in the friendship of Peter the Great with Sir John Norris or suggested by the prestige of the British navy, the practice of obtaining officers from this country had steadily grown. Under Catherine II. the number of such officers, largely of Scotch descent, was considerable; and when, in 1788, Paul Jones was appointed a rear-admiral in the Russian servce, sixty are said to have resigned their commissions. Between the development of the British and Russian navies—the question of size apart altogether—there was nothing in common, and Sir George Clarke shows that while Great Britain's Navy is a natural growth, that of Russia has been an artificial creation. All the same, the advance of Russia as a sea power is a thing to be reckoned with. Russia, undoubtedly, has laid the moral of works such as Captain Mahan's seriously to heart. To this circumstance may in some measure be attributed her readiness to embark on an alliance which places the French navy at her disposal in certain eventualities. Sir George Clarke makes that acute move on the part of Russia perfectly clear. Russia can have little love for France, but to have the French navy on her side means for her a security which she cannot hope for if left to herself for a good many years to come. In indicating all this, Sir George Clarke is a guide to be relied on. He brings one face to face with the realities. We cannot say quite so much for his defence of Russian action in Asia, and for his attempt to show that the British hostility to the Russian advance has been unreasonable. Sir George Clarke cannot understand why Great Britain and Russia should not be friends, and we are prepared to admit that his argument to the effect that Russia has at least as much ground of complaint against Great Britain as Great Britain has against Russia is far from weak. He shows that the will of Peter the Great was apocryphal, and traces the Anglo-Russian hostility back only to the Crimean war. Sir George Clarke, it seems to us, does not attach sufficient weight to the scheme concocted by Paul I. and Napoleon for attacking India. The attitude of Russia as seen in the Press, moreover, is a sign that the people of Russia do not regard the idea of an advance on India as altogether out of the question. Again, bad faith has made it impossible to negotiate with Russia until she has got all she wants. Batoum and Port Arthur are alone sufficient to undermine confidence. Great Britain does not menace Russia; in the majority of cases Great Britain is merely anxious to prevent the influence of Russia from extending to her own detriment. "Remonstrance against each successive step taken by Russia," says Sir George Clarke, "in regions where we had no substantial interests, present or prospective, appears to have grown into an established tradition." Had Great Britain no substantial interests in the future of Afghanistan when she objected to the Amir becoming a mere pawn in Russian hands? Has Great Britain no substantial interests in China to-day, when she protests against the action of Russia, inspired as that action is mainly by a desire to divert those interests into channels of her own. No one is his senses who is competent to discuss the question opposes Russia where she aims at legitimate competition. Russia does not know the meaning of the term. Sir George Clarke may succeed in showing that English action has not always been quite fair to Russia, but he ignores the fact that whenever English opinion has begun to throw off some of its anti-Russian characteristics, Russia has forthwith taken action which has sharply awakened the British people to facts. We admit the force of Sir George Clarke's argument as a piece of special pleading, but do not find in it any justification for an Anglo-Russian alliance. Such an alliance might serve the ends of Russia: it would hardly serve ours.

PILOT AND SKIPPER.

A CHASE OUT TO SEA.

In Melbourne harbour the other afternoon on Thursday the American ship George T. Hay, with a Newcastle pilot on board, and the signal for a Port Phillip pilot flying, tugged at her anchors off Williams town as if impatient to match her speed with the increasing northerly breeze. Some such sentiment must also have had influence on her captain, for suddenly her sails fell and spread to the breeze, and away she bounded down the Bay. About an hour afterwards a commotion was observable on the ocean going steam tug Racer, on whose bridge Captain Press, deep sea pilot, stood, as she backed out from Williamstown and ploughed away past the piers with smoke and flame belching from her funnel. Word rapidly passed around that "the ship had bolted," and until almost midnight knots of seafaring men remained in earnest discussion upon the probabilities of her being overtaken. The chase was witnessed by the captain of the steam tug Acis, who thus describes it:—"The ship had a full hour's start—about 10 miles—when the Racer appeared after her. Both went for all they were worth, and when the ship dropped her skysails it was doubtful whether the tug would ever touch her. Down the channel they flew, the Racer steadily gaining, but the ship was first through the Rip, and it was in the neighborhood of Point Lonsdale that at last the steamer ranged up alongside its chase. While the contest was on, the steamer hoisted a signal which appeared to read, "I have your pilot on board"; but in answer the ship showed two flags that looked upside down, and which anyone was at liberty to interpret into "Thanks, keep him, and good-bye to you."

In explanation of the pursuit of the ship by the Racer, it may be mentioned that when a vessel is prepared to leave the Bay her charge for pilotage is paid into the Custom House, Melbourne, and to entitle the pilot to claim the fee he must produce a certificate signed by the master, testifying that he has performed the duty of piloting the vessel out. Having procured the document from the captain of the vessel, he lodges it, in order that it may pass through the usual departmental course. Without this signed voucher the money cannot be claimed; hence the chartering of the tug Racer, so that pilot regulations might be carried out even in such an unusual circumstance as a ship's captain imagining that if his pilot signal was not immediately answered, and he had paid port pilotage fees, he was at liberty to take independent action, handing over his ship to the "deep sea" or coastal pilot from Newcastle, who was merely a passenger until Hobson's Bay port limits had been passed.

An explanation of the ship's extraordinary flight was sought from the Pilot office, Williamstown, yesterday, when the application for a pilot for the ship George T. Hay was produced. It was in the form of an ordinary letter, and simply asked for a pilot without mentioning date or hour. It reached the Pilot office direct by a water man at 12.45 p.m., nearly half an hour after the ship had sped away before the stiff breeze prevailing; in fact, Captain Press, while hurrying from his home to obey the call for his services, saw the ship miles down the Bay.

Captain Fearon, of the tug Racer, states that he caught up with the ship about two miles outside Port Phillip Heads, and put Pilot Press on board, but the ship captain refused to sign the usual certificate, and he took the pilot off again. At that time the vessel had two singular sets of signals flying—M.D.C. and P.H.Q., which in the code read:—You will not get a pilot—pilots not to be had without payment.

The captain of the George T. Hay has clearly violated clause 87 of the pilotage regulations, which reads:—If the master of any ship shall proceed to sea from any port for which a pilot shall be . . . or quit his . . . . anchorge in order to proceed to sea without receiving a pilot on board . . . to conduct the said ship to sea, every such master shall . . . forfeit and pay a penalty of not less than £5 or more than £50. As the occurrence is almost unique in the annals of Victorian shipping, considerable interest is felt in regard to to future action of the Minister of Customs and the Pilot Board.

Government has decided that candidates for the Staff Corps who are in possession of musketry certificates obtained as commissioned officers, are exempted from the musketry part of the examination required by para. 113, clause (b), section IV, Army Regulations, Vol. II.

The village of Garhi, in the Jallundur district, has been declared free of plague. No fresh cases have been reported for some days from the villages of Dasanj Kalan and Sirhal Qazian, and there seems some hope that ere long the province will be once more declared free of the disease. Fortunately, in so far as the fear of a fresh outbreak in this or next month is concerned, the few recent cases of recrudescence have been among children, and of the mildest type.

Beauty and Hygiene.—For health, beauty, and luxury, use the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, which Lady Constance Howard writes is "pleasant to use, and whitens and softens the Skin;" also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess Clanwilliam, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill, and many others, delicately perfumed. Warning: When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap, see that name and figure-head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by all Chemists Grocers, &c.

THE RE-CONQUEST OF THE SOUDAN.

MR. BENNET BURLEIGH'S FORECAST OF THE WAR.

The details of Sir Herbert Kitchener's brilliant campaign on the Nile, which reached its climax in the battle of the Atbara and the capture of Mahmoud in the spring of this year, are fresh in the memory of most readers. The picturesque, spirited, and trustworthy narrative of Mr. Bennet Burleigh, founded in great part upon his letters as Special Correspondent of the "Daily Telegraph," which forms the substance of a recently issued volume, will, however, not be the less welcome to those who desire to possess a record of those momentous events in more permanent form—more particularly as the book comprises a summary of the military situation and a glance at the probable course of the renewed operations which are now on the point of commencing. If the fanatical faith of Mahmoud in his followers, notwithstanding the disastrous issue of their stand on the banks of the Atbara, is shared by the Dervishes in general, the coming campaign, though the result cannot be doubtful, is likely to give us some trouble. One of the most interesting episodes of his later pages is Mr. Burleigh's narrative of a conversation with the captive Emir, who expressed his belief that if his cavalry had been present at the battle and had fallen on our infantry whilst he attacked us in front, they would "have routed us." He further refused to believe that the British Brigade alone, as so many held, could have carried the zareba, for although he thought the English soldiers good, he declared that he had better men in his den to serve as his bodyguard:

THE EMIR'S CONFIDENCE UNSHAKEN.

"Of course," continued Mahmoud, "had I known that you possessed so many soldiers, I should have brought more. I had, as a matter of fact, sent for reinforcements, but they did not arrive in time from Omdurman. The war, I assure you, is by no means ended. The Khalifa has men like the sands of the sea. They will meet you at Shabluka and Omdurman, and you cannot conquer, for my master has 60,000 soldiers, many guns, and holds strongly fortified positions, utterly unlike my poor zareba."

The battle was fought on the 8th of April, and by the beginning of May the desert railway was carried through to Abadia, where there is an open navigable channel to Berber, Khartoum, and beyond. The three additional new and more heavily armed gunboats, together with a number of barges, were then sent through by train in sections, to be there re-erected for service in the coming expedition for the capture of Omdurman, their armaments including quick-firing 15-pounders and Maxims. Mr. Burleigh's book closes with the following summary of the outlook:

THE COMING CAMPAIGN ON THE NILE.

When the next advance is made, the Sirdar will lead an army of at least 25,000 men against the Khalifa. The artillery will include 5-inch howitzers and 40-pounder Armstrongs. A British division, under General Gatacre, of two or two and a half brigades, will march and fight side by side with four brigades of Khedival troops. The mounted force, as well as the artillery and flotilla, are also to be much augmented—probably four regiments of cavalry and eight companies of camelry. If the Khalifa, as is said, will evacuate the strongly defensible position at the Sixth Cataract (Shabluka), the gunboats will be able to steam without hindrance to and beyond Omdurman. The few old gunboats left in Abdullah's hands are worthless for defence or attack, and he will probably sink or burn them. He has an entrenched camp at Kerreri, twenty miles north of Omdurman, and there, it is said, he means to make a big stand. The chief and practically last dervish stronghold is their camp upon the west side of the Mahdist capital. It is two miles or more from the Nile banks, Omdurman lying between. There the Khalifa has raised mudwalls ten feet high and ten feet thick, to protect himself and his forces. It is reported he has over 50,000 armed followers left, some sixty cannon, of which a battery consists of 9-centimetre Krupps, and several Nordenfeldt machine guns. If he elects to fight it out at Kerreri, good and well—he will be the sooner disposed of. Should he change his mind, and stand or fall at Omdurman, then there should be some tough hand-to-hand, and later on, house-to-house fighting. It may take one or three days after the Sirdar arrives before Omdurman to manœuvre his men into the position for delivering the assault. Once he gets them there and gives the word the result should be a foregone conclusion.

The pages of the volume are brightened with numerous reproductions of photographic views; and a supplementary chapter or appendix is devoted to the text of the official dispatches, the War Office return of British casualties, and a map.

GENERAL SIR RICHARD MEADE.

Mr. Thornton's Life of Sir Richard Meade is a memoir of a gallant soldier who filled with consummate tact, patience, and ability four of the highest political appointments under the Crown in India, retaining in all the respect and esteem even of the party whose policy and projects it was his duty to oppose. Born in 1821, a member of an old Irish family, Richard Meade entered the service of the East India Company as a cadet, and landed in Calcutta in July, 1838. He performed the usual monotonous duties imposed in peace for nearly twenty years, and at the outbreak of the Mutiny in 1857 was holding the appointment of brigade major to the Gwalior Contingent, a subsidiary force of local troops under the command and control of British officers. The contingent being recruited from the same localities as the rest of the Sepoy army, at once joined in the rebellion against authority, and murdered without mercy most of their officers. Meade and his party of fugitives managed to escape to Agra. In November he received instructions to raise a body of native cavalry, which afterwards, under the name of Meade's Horse, did good service. After the defeat of the rebels near Gwalior by Brigadier Smith on the 17th of June, the duty of escorting Sindhia back to his capital was entrusted to Meade. Leaving the Maharajah in camp, he accompanied Sir Hugh Rose as A.D.C. during the action of the following day. We are told that he entered the palace, still full of armed and desperate men, alone, and at great personal risk, after a long parley with the mutineers, some of whom recognised him, he induced them to lay down their arms and surrender the palace without further bloodshed. In the month of April Meade rendered a most important service to the State by effecting the capture of the arch rebel Tantia Topi, who had long harassed Central India, and who with five pursuing columns on his track managed for nine months to evade capture. In August, 1859, Meade was appointed to succeed Major Macpherson, whose health had broken down, as Political Agent at Gwalior, and in 1860 was transferred to the more important post of Resident at Indore and Governor-General's Agent for Central India. For eight years he administered this group of States with eminent success. The revenues were increased, extravagances of the kings repressed, trade encouraged, roads and schools were opened, hospitals and dispensaries trebled in number, vexatious transit duties abolished, plunder and rapine ceased, and a multitude of States and tribes full of intestine enmities and jealousies were made to live in harmony with each other and in subordination to the protecting Power.

In February, 1869, Meade took a short leave of England, returning to India in November, and was then selected to succeed Mr. Lewin Bowing as Chief Commissioner of Mysore. He was now called upon to administer an important province in Southern India, with a population widely differing in language, customs, and feeling from those he had dealt with before. In the midst of this work under new conditions he was in September, 1873, called upon to inquire into the state of affairs in Baroda, which were represented by Colonel Phayre, the Resident, to be in a most serious condition in consequence of the maladministration of Malhar Rao, Gaekwar of Baroda, who was afterwards deposed. About this time (1875) Meade was created K.C.S.I., and in November was selected by Lord Northbrook for the office of Resident at Hyderabad, "the most important and difficult position in India." The Minister of the State was the well-known Salar Jung, a man of wide knowledge and of enlightened views. He had been educated under European supervision, but was unhappily dominated by the wish and hope of the ultimate restoration of Berar to the Nizam, and after a time his policy became so advanced as to question even the suzerainity of the British Government. Sir Richard Meade, although he possessed ample proofs of the duplicity and intrigues of Salar Jung, maintained throughout his career at Hyderabad friendly relations with the Minister. Meade returned to England in 1881, and died at Hyeres in March, 1894. A gallant soldier and wise administrator of the first rank, "his name will ever stand high and be remembered amongst those who have won and maintained our Empire in the East," a name still revered by the natives of Southern India as the impersonation of justice, truth, and honour.

The Simla public will learn with satisfaction that the Municipality at a recent meeting decided to make no alteration in the rents now charged for the theatre and public rooms in the Town Hall rented to various bodies. It was feared that the rents might be raised.

Mr. Cotton, Chief Commissioner of Assam, considers the improvement of the Civil Police Force to be one of the pressing needs of the province, and a scheme for its reorganisation has been nearly completed by the Inspector-General and will shortly be considered. The Civil Police Force in the Naga Hills District had to be increased by one sub-inspector and 18 constables, as it was found necessary to establish a patrol of a portion of the cart road near the railway works in order to give relief to sick and destitute coolies found by the wayside, and in some instances to bury the dead bodies of deceased coolies. The neglected condition of these waifs and strays is a matter of serious anxiety, and has the earnest consideration of the Chief Commissioner, who has already submitted to the Government of India proposals for dealing with it.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette, September 8*).

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr W D Sheppard, I C S, on return from leave to act as Political Agent, Bhor

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Lieut N S Coghill to act as Second Asst Political Resident, Aden, Lieut C F Harold to act as Third Asst Political Resident, Aden, Lieut H Harrison to act as Fourth Asst Political Resident, Aden, Lieut H E S Cordeaux to act as Fifth Asst Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 18th July 1898, after office hours; and Mr W Malcolm Jones, Depy Asst and Political Agent, Bulhar, to act as Sixth Asst Political Resident, Aden, with effect from the 21st July 1898, before office hours.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments to take place on or before the 1st Oct 1898:—Rao Bahadur Krishnamukhram Atmaram Mehta to be first class, first grade, Subordinate Judge, Ahmednagar. Rao Bahadur Lalshankar Umiashankar Tarvadi to be Judge of the Court of Small Causes, Ahmedabad, and Rao Bahadur Prabhakar Vithal Gupte to be first class Subordinate Judge, Ahmedabad

Under Sec 37 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Hari Ramchandra Takale, Mamlatdar, taluka Karjat, and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Kolaba with the additional power specified

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Saheb Raghunath Hari Lele, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Nandurbar, and Magistrate of the second class in the district of Khandesh, to exercise the powers vested by the Act in a Magistrate of Police

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to invest Rao Saheb Naranbhai Lalubhai Desai, acting Mamlatdar, taluka Dhandhuka, and Magistrate of the first class in the district of Ahmedabad, with additional powers specified

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following transfers of Subordinate Judges with effect from the 1st October:—Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale, second class Subordinate Judge of Bhadgaon, to be second class Subordinate Judge of Pen, and Rao Saheb Shivram Sitaram Wagle, second class Subordinate Judge of Pen, to be second class subordinate Judge of Bhadgaon.

H E the Governor in Council is further pleased to invest each of the undermentioned second class Subordinate Judges, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court mentioned against his name, with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes

Rao Saheb Ramchandra Balkrishna Chitale.—Pen. and Rao Saheb Shivram Sitaram Wagle.—Bhadgaon.

Azam Ramchandra Narayan Kini, Head Karkun, taluka Parasgad in the district of Belgaum, is appointed to be a Magte of the third class in that district.

The Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Lieut N. R. Anderson, Plague Supervising Officer in the Satara Dist, to be a Special Magte and to invest him, within the limits of that district, with the powers of a Magistrate of the first class in respect to offences under the Epidemic Diseases Act, 1897

The Governor in Council is also pleased to invest Lieut N. R. Anderson in respect to such offences with additional powers, specified.

Rao Saheb Mohoniraj Eknath Ghotankar, Mamlatdar taluka Igatpuri in the district of Nasik, is appointed under Sec 12 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898, to be a Magte of the first class in that district.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Bhagvant Sakharam, late Kulkarni of the village of Lakhungaon, taluka Khed in the Poona Collectorate, having been convicted under Sec 409 of the Indian Penal Code, is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt again in any capacity.

Mr W D Bushell has been permitted to resign H M's Covenanted Civil Service on the Bombay Estabt with effect from 5th Aug 1898

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments,—Mr P R Cadell, I C S, to act as Depy Commissioner and Dist Registrar, Thar and Parkar, and Mr J L Rieu, I C S, to act as Asst Commissioner in Sind

Rao Bahadur Bhaskarrao Ramchandra Heblikar, Dist Depy Collr Satara, is granted an extension by one day of the privilege leave of absence for two months allowed to him

Mr E M Carrel, Supervisor, Uran Distilleries, was appointed to be in charge of the duties of the Office of Asst Collr of Salt Revenue, Uran Range, in addition to his own duties, from 7th to 23rd May 1898, both days inclusive

Mr B A Brendon, I C S, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India to return to duty within the period of his leave

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—Mr W A Talbot to act as Depy Consvr of Forests, first grade, in the chain of vacancies consequent on Mr. Wroughton's proceeding on furlough, with effect from the date on which Mr Shuttleworth was allowed privilege leave for three months, and Mr G K Betham to act as Depy Consvr of Forests, fist grade, from the same date in the arrangements consequent on Mr Shuttleworth's leave

Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Pendse, Dist Depy Collr Ahmednagar, is granted privilege leave of absence for one month

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Ramchadra Narayan Joglekar to act as Dist Depy Collr, Ahmednagar, during the absence on leave of Rao Bahadur Narayan Krishna Pendse or pending further orders

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The following appointment is made:—The Rev W W Baillie, B A, Chaplain of Dharwar, to be Chaplain of Devlali

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to make the following appointments vice Mr T B Kirkham, Bar-at-Law, Educational Insp C D, retiring:—Mr J T Hathornthwaite, M A Cantab to be in the first grade of the Educational Dept, Mr R D Prior, M A Cantab to be Educational Inspr Central Division and Mr J G Covernton M A Oxon to be Educational Inspr in Sind from Oct 10th 1898 or such subsequent date as the Director of Public Instruction may direct.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Mr. Ganpat Kedari Kakade to be sub "pro tem." Vice-Principal, Sir Jamshetji Jijibhai School of Art, vice Mr. W. D. Porterfield, pending further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. J. Heaton, I. C. S., is allowed furlough for one year and five months with effect from the 18th Oct. 1898, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

H E the Governor in Council is pleased to appoint Rao Bahadur Achyut Bhaskar Desai to be Compiler of the Genl. Administration Report for 1897-98

In exercise of the power conferred by Sec 4 of the Bombay Boiler Inspection Act, 1891, the Governor in Council is pleased—to appoint Mr T H Knight to be Inspr of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers for the purposes of the said Act, with effect from the 13th inst, vice Mr W S Furminger, and to fix Aden as the local extent of the duties of the said Inspector hereby appointed.

Surgn-Lieut-Col O H Channer, M B, C M, Depy Sanitary Commr, Southern Registration Dist, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for three months.

Surgn-Cap A J Heath, M B, Asst to the Civil Surgn, Poona, and Asst Surgn to the David Sassoon Hospital, Poona, has been allowed by H M's Secy of State for India an extension of leave on medical certificate for six months.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT (PLAGUE)

The undermentioned officers have been appointed on Plague duty at the stations specified against their names.—Capt G A Brownrigg, I S C, Dharwar, under the orders of the Collector of Dharwar, and Lieut M H Anderson, I S C Bombay under the orders of the Plague Commissioner Bombay Presidency

The services of Lieut H N Young, I S C, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of India with effect from the afternoon of the 8th July 1898

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr in Council is pleased to make the following promotions and reversions in the Engr Estabt consequent on the retirement of Mr F Reynolds and the return to duty of Mr Tate—Mr J Tate, to be Suptdg Engr, class II, permanent, Mr J Tate, to be Suptdg Engr, class I, temporary, Mr J C Pottinger, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, permanent, Mr C T Burke, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, permanent, Mr A Davidson, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, sub pro tem, and Suptdg Engr, class I, temporary, Mr F B Maclaran, to be Suptdg Engr, class I, temporary, Mr F B Maclaran, to be Suptdg Engr, class II, temporary, Mr E Pinhey, to be Suptdg Engr, class II, temporary, Mr E Pinhey, to be Suptdg Engr, class III temporary, Mr C N Clifton, to be Suptdg Engr, class III, temporary, Mr C N Clifton, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, Mr K R Godbole, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, permanent, Mr R R Menneer, to be Ex Engr, 1st grade, sub pro tem, Mr H F Beale, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, Mr Ali Akbar, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, permanent, Mr G McC Harrison, to be Ex Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, Capt W V Scudamore, to be Ex Engr, 3rd grade, permanent, and Mr T B Robertson, to be Asst Engr, 1st grade

Dattatraya Nilkanth Agte, late Cashier in the Public Works Dept in the Satara Dist, is hereby declared incapable of serving Govt in any capacity

Mr H Wray, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, sub pro tem, is transferred from the Indus Right Bank Division to the Southern Division

Mr A Nazareth, Asst Engr, 3rd grade, old classification, is transferred from the Indus Right Bank Division to the Central Division

MISCELLANEOUS APPOINTMENTS, &c.

BY HER MAJESTY'S HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE.

Appellate Side.

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Mulji Hargovindas Shah and Ramanlal Pitambardas Shah Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Ahmedabad Dist as may be assigned to them by the Dist Judge

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Messrs Mahadev Balkrishna Tamhane and Damodar Kashinath Panitkar Sanads authorising them to practise as Pleaders in such Court or Courts of the Thana Dist as may be assigned to them by the Dist Judge

The Hon the Chief Justice and Judges of H M's High Court of Judicature at Bombay have been pleased to issue to Mr Subbaji Madhavrao Halgeri a Sanad authorizing him to practise as a Pleader in such Court or Courts of the Dharwar Dist as may be assigned to him by the Dist Judge

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr Govind Gopal Vaidya, residing at Utur, is appointed, with effect from the 15th Sept, 1898 to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Dist vice Mr Vinayak Ramchandra, deceased

The appointment of Azam Govind Narayan Nimbalkar as a Conciliator in the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist, is hereby cancelled at his own request

Mr Balwant Anant B..., Nazir and Clerk of the Subordinate Judge's Court at Kopargaon in the Ahmednagar Dist, is appointed, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Kopargaon Taluka of the Ahmednagar Dist vice Mr Govind Narayan Nimbalkar, resigned

The appointment of Mr Bhimaji Sakharam Kulkarni as a Conciliator in the Valva Taluka of the Satara Dist, is cancelled at his own request.

Mr Gopal Ganesh Apte, Village Registrar of Avalas, and Mr Gopal Narayan, Sub-Registrar of Paud, are appointed, with effect from the 15th Sept 1898, to be Conciliators under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Haveli Taluka of the Poona Dist vice Messrs Balkrishna Vishwanath and Ramrao Keshav, deceased

The appointment of Mr Hari Moreshwar Shidore as a Conciliator in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Dist, made by Govt Notification No. 2274, dated the 2nd April 1889, is hereby cancelled at his own request

Mr Vishnu Mahadev Bolas, residing at Junnar, is appointed, with effect from the 15th Sept 1898, to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, in the Junnar Taluka of the Poona Dist vice Mr Hari Moreshwar Shidore, resigned

Mr Balaji Dhondji More Patel, residing at Khed, and Mr Sha Javher Saheb walad Umro Saheb, residing at Rashin, are appointed, with effect from the 15th Sept 1898, to be Conciliators under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act 1879, in the Karjat Taluka, and also within the limits of the fifty-four villages of the Jamkhed Taluka and the thirty-nine villages of the Shrigonda Taluka placed by Govt Notification No. ..., dated the 24th May 1881, under the jurisdiction of the Subordinate Court of Karjat in the Ahmednagar Dist

FEMININE FACTS AND FANCIES.

The women of Morocco are diplomatic. They never celebrate their birthdays and few of them know their ages.

The woman who objects to entertaining her husband's friends at home practically forces him to seek their society at the club and elsewhere. And who would blame him?

A writer in the "Humanitarian" suggests chemistry as a career for women. The lady pharmaceutical chemist is almost unknown, but the writer thinks women particularly suited for it.

An umbrella dealer cautions his customers against the double use for sun and rain of an umbrella. Silk wears, he says, as long as the oil lasts, then splits and cracks and is gone. The sun dries out the oil—hence its harm.

A bride and groom, recently wedded in Kansas, U. S., are now aged respectively sixteen and seventeen. The mother of the bride sent her written consent to the "judge" who married them, stating—"I believe in early marriages as the only way to stop a lot of courting foolishness."

The woman who is in the habit of discussing her husband's failings with outsiders, of comparing him with other people's husbands, or of mentioning his name slightingly, is disloyal both to him and to herself. The woman who so far loses her dignity as to do this deserves to forfeit the respect of her friends.

There is something contemptible in a married woman's neglect of personal appearance. Having succeeded in winning her husband's love, she imagines there is nothing more to be gained by making the most of her looks once she is safely married. A man has every right to expect that his wife should be as trim and neat as the maid he wooed.

Women generally have a distinct aversion to the word "spinster." They seem to be possessed of the idea that the term "spinster" is exactly the same as that of "old maid," though nothing of the sort is the case. A solicitor says that he once grievously offended a rich lady client who was unmarried by reading out to her in the presence of others a legal document wherein he had correctly described her as a "spinster."

The rumour that the crinoline is again coming into fashion is so persistent that we begin to think there may be some truth in it. One journal goes so far as to predict that it will be de rigueur in the new autumn styles. There is only one consolation to offer to the woman who must don this crinoline or be out of the fashion, and that is all the old revived styles have come back to us so modified that we have found them quite charming.

An engaged girl must not go about as though she were labelled "Engaged." She must not assume a proprietary air when with the young man of her heart, nor should he ever act in this manner. They must avoid all possible suggestion of lovemaking in public, even when circumstances seem to combine to afford them a special opportunity. It is bad taste for a young woman to accept many presents from her fiancee. Should anything happen that the engagement is broken, she would greatly regret having done so.

The increase in the number of women doctors in the United States during the past twenty years is phenomenal. It is estimated that there are now 4,500, as against 527 in 1870. Moreover, most of them do fairly well, and some of them make as much as £5000 a year. It is anticipated that the increase will continue with the increased facilities for a degree. The situation is becoming so serious for the male physician as to make the chance of earning a tolerable livelihood by medical practice rather small. The general prosperity of the women practitioners denotes a specific demand for their services.

Two hundred and seventy years ago £400 was left by a London philanthropist for the purpose of encouraging faithfulness among domestic servants in two of the London parishes. Notwithstanding the agricultural depression, the property in which the money was vested enables the trustees to distribute nearly £150 annually among deserving women who fulfil the requisite conditions. One is that the women must have been seven consecutive years in the same situation. The annual distribution has just taken place, and eleven recipients have walked away with the handsome sum of £12 each.

Women have been tried as car conductors in Ohio and with complete success. The girls like it. Most of them are buxom, well schooled farmers daughters, and they declare they like the work better than employment in shops. They work nine hours a day and have one day off a week. They are a very trim-looking set of girls, too, in their neat hats and well-fitting uniform waists. They take a pride in their calling and have acted with such business like dignity that they have won universal respect in the town. They run their cars on time and account for every copper received. Their presence has maintained perfect decorum on the cars.

Bicycling among women in Germany is, even now, by no means common, and, indeed, everything seems adverse to the pursuit. The machines used are of an inferior make and quality. It is compulsory to carry an aggressively ugly placard in front of the bicycle to hold the necessary registered number. The machine has also to pay toll upon occasion, and is put into the uninteresting category of "small cattle with driver or attendant." Carts, carriages, and pedestrians alike look askance at the modest wheel, adding injury to insult by occupying the whole of the road. And the vicious German geese have been known to show their disapproval by biting at the tyres. Such a concatenation of disagreeables is scarcely encouraging, especially to the tyro, who would probably come to grief in the matter of steering.

Thimbles for pianists and typists—that is something new for you. The constant manipulation of the piano and typewriter is said to have a bad effect upon the nerves. Some physicians have even gone so far as to say that a typewriter cannot retain her vigour of nerve for longer than five years. These new thimbles are made of rubber, and intended to lessen the shock to the nerve centres. They are made to fit the ends of the fingers as the glove fingers fit. They are made in sets according to the size of the glove worn, and can be ordered in that way. Of course, the typewriter does not need full sets, but the fingers which are used the most will be greatly relieved by their use. A pneumatic ring cushion forms the end of the thimble. It saves the ends of the fingers from becoming callous or cracked, and the nails from breaking and splitting.

It is not advisable for a young wife at once to start and "At Home" day on taking possession of her new home, especially if she is a stranger to the neighbourhood and its ways; for in some places people are very "cliquey," and given to sets, and when this is the case, they are apt both to look and to hold aloof from any one who does not move in their own little circle. When a lady who decides upon being At Home to visitors upon certain fixed days, and lets her friends and acquaintances know it, they will of course call upon her on those particular afternoons, and naturally they will call at or about the same hour, and she will have not only to receive and talk to them all, but also pour out and herself distribute tea to them all—not an easy matter to do well for a person who has not mixed much in society, or who is of a shy and retiring disposition, and who has only just begun to perform the duties of a hostess. Many ladies, says "Lady Clare," who discusses this question under the heading of "Chats on Etiquette" in the *Lady*, find a day a very irksome tie. Even if a most pleasant invitation should come for that particular date, they are obliged to refuse it; for, unless in the case of unavoidable business, they must remain at home on the afternoon they have themselves fixed on, and this whether their visitors are few or many, interesting or uninteresting. It is, therefore, far better and wiser for a beginner to wait a little while before deciding on anything definite, to give herself time to know something of the ways and doings of those among whom she has come to live, and to know something of the ins and outs of her new surroundings.

van Houten's Cocoa

PURE SOLUBLE

From the enormous sale one may judge of its excellence; it is at once Delicious, Strengthening, Refreshing and most Economical in use.

Fortify the System against Disease

PURE BLOOD SECURES GOOD HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829. SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

over 60 Years' WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION.

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES. BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

IMPORTANT EVIDENCE.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—LANCET.
"We recommend your Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla."—MEDICAL REVIEW.
"The only preparation for removing what may be called the sequelæ of a mercurial course."—Sir R. MARTIN.
The Late LORD CLYDE said:—"I am never without it, for, when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."
"It cured me of Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed."—EARL OF ALDBOROUGH.

INDISPENSABLE TO ALL WHO VALUE HEALTH.

WILKINSON'S (Established since 1829.) HAS STOOD THE TEST OF TIME, AND THE SARSAPARILLA VERY HIGHEST AUTHORITIES pronounce it THE BEST.

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HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For thirty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney and Liver Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

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Directions for Self-Treatment of the above diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shewn from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

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HEALTH, STRENGTH, & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY AT DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD LONDON. ENGLAND.

Gold Medals, Paris, 1878, 1889.

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Of Highest Quality; and Having Greatest Durability, are Therefore CHEAPEST.

Numbers for use by Bankers

Barrel Pens, 225, 226, 262. Slip Pens, 332, 909, 287, 166, 404. In fine, medium, & broad Points.

Bracing! Refreshing! Invigorating!

ADD A LITTLE Condy's Fluid TO YOUR BATH.

The effect is magical. Beware of Substitutes.

Insist on Buying "CONDY'S FLUID."

INDIGESTION

can be relieved at once, and permanently cured in a few weeks by regularly taking CONDY'S Remedial FLUID.

Read Reports by eminent English Physicians in book on bottle.

SOLD EVERYWHERE.

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BEETHAM'S GLYCERINE AND CUCUMBER

For INDIA and all HOT CLIMATES this sweetly scented emollient Milk is INVALUABLE
IT KEEPS the SKIN COOL and REFRESHED in the HOTTEST WEATHER.
Removes and prevents all SUNBURN, REDNESS, FRECKLES, TAN, etc., and
RENDERS the SKIN DELICATELY SOFT, SMOOTH and WHITE.
It entirely prevents it from becoming DRY and WRINKLED, and PRESERVES the COMPLEXION from the scorching effects of the SUN and WIND more effectually than any other preparation. The IRRITATION caused by the BITES and STINGS of INSECTS is wonderfully allayed by its use. For imparting that soft velvety feeling to the skin, this delightful preparation has no equal. Sold by all Chemists.
Sole Makers M. BEETHAM & SON, Chemists, Cheltenham, England.

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SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE

Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine VIN DE SAINT-RAPHAËL bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
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CLETEAS is a MELISSA and MINT cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.

SPENCER & Co., Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Co., Agents in Bombay.
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THE BEST DILUENT & DIGESTIVE OF COWS MILK IS BARLEY WATER

Made From ROBINSON'S PATENT BARLEY

"LANOLINE" Toilet Preparations "LANOLINE"

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FOR INFANTS, INVALIDS, & THE AGED.

Delicious, Nutritive, Digestible.

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"After a lengthened experience of Foods, both at home and in India, I consider 'Benger's Food' incomparably superior to any I have ever prescribed."

BENGER'S FOOD is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

An editorial in the INDIAN MEDICAL RECORD, of October 16th, 1897, says:—

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Wholesale of all Wholesale Houses.

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FOR Boots, Shoes, Harness, AND ALL Black Leather Articles.

Does not injure the Leather.

Requires no Brushing.

ASK FOR IT.

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WATERPROOF.

HARNESS LIQUID Or Self-shining Jet. | JET BLACK OIL FOR HARNESS.

Sold by all Saddlers, Ironmongers and Storekeepers.

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A Delicious Jelly made in Half a minute by the mere addition of Boiling water

REFUSE ALL SUBSTITUTES.

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ENSURES MAGNIFICENT TRESSES

KOKO FOR THE HAIR

Is a tonic, cleansing, invigorating preparation, causes hair to grow LUXURIANTLY, keeps it soft and pliant, imparts to it the LUSTRE and FRESHNESS OF YOUTH, eradicates dandruff, PREVENTS HAIR FALLING, is THE MOST CLEANLY of hair preparations, PERFECTLY HARMLESS, is particularly cooling and refreshing, and SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR A HOT CLIMATE.

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MISS ELLEN TERRY, the great actress, writes:—"I have used 'KOKO' for years, and can assure my friends that it stops the hair from falling off, promotes its growth, keeps the head cool and free from dandruff, and is the most pleasant dressing imaginable."

WINDSOR CASTLE, May 9th, 1896. COLONEL E. J. IVEY writes: "Please send me another bottle of 'KOKO.' I can conscientiously state that 'KOKO' has quite performed all you say. I have found it most efficacious. My hair came out more than I liked; since using it scarcely any remains in my brushes. I have strongly recommended it to my friends, and certainly I shall never use any other than 'KOKO.'"

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AUTHORITATIVE ANALYSIS.

"CHEMICAL LABORATORY, 54, Holborn Viaduct, London. January 18th, 1888. I hereby certify that I have submitted to a careful examination and chemical analysis, a sample purchased by myself from the stock of a well-known firm of wholesale druggists, of the preparation known as 'Koko for the Hair.' I have found nothing in this preparation which could be injurious either to the head or hair, and the results of the analysis lead me to pronounce 'Koko for the Hair' a pleasant dressing, which would undoubtedly be advantageous in many cases. I discovered in the preparation no ingredients of the nature of a colouring matter or dye.
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"Member of the Society of Public Analysts, &c.

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With Wounds that discharge or otherwise, perhaps surrounded with inflammation and swollen, that when you press your finger on the inflamed part it leaves the impression? If so, under the skin you have poison that defies all the remedies you have tried, which, if not extracted, you never can recover, but go on suffering till death releases you. Perhaps your knees are swollen, the joints being ulcerated, the same with the ankles, round which the skin may be discoloured, or there may be wounds; the disease if allowed to continue will deprive you of the power to walk. You may have attended various hospitals and had medical advice and been told your case is hopeless, or advised to submit to amputation; but do not, for I can cure you. I don't say perhaps, but I will. Because others have failed, it is no reason I should. Send at once to the Drug Stores for a box of Grasshopper Ointment and Pills, which is a certain remedy for the cure of Bad Legs, Housemaid's Knee, Ulcerated Joints, Carbuncles, Poisoned Hands, and Bunions. Prepared by ALBERT, 93 Farringdon Street, London (Eng.) Purchasers should look for the Registered Trade Mark of the Grasshopper on a Green Label. (Registered Copyright.

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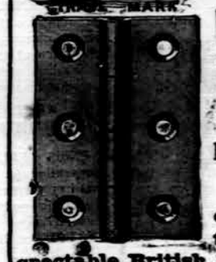

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THE FINEST ENGLISH MAKE.

More Fragrant; More Lasting; and very much more refreshing than all others.

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PER BRAVAIS most effective in restoring the vitality of the blood, and enabling the constitution to resist climatic influences.

PER BRAVAIS invaluable in all cases of anæmia, debility and general debility.

PER BRAVAIS Highly recommended for weak and debilitated children.

LANCET.—"A flavoured and elegant tonic preparation."
BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL.—"It or all the good effects of iron without producing constipation or disturbing the digestive organs (black stools, &c.)."

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VINOLIA IS A REFINED SOAP.

It keeps the complexion fresh and clear.

No other soap has received such high awards as VINOLIA SOAP.

DON'T ECONOMIZE AT THE EXPENSE OF YOUR COMPLEXION.

For Itching. For Itching For Itching. For Itching. For Itching. For Inching.

Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots. Face Spots.

The Editor, "BABY," reports:—For acne spots on the face it a undoubtedly efficacious, frequently healing eruptions, and removing pimple in a few days. It relieves itching at once.

VINOLIA SOAPS.—ALL PRICES, VINOLIA SHAVING STICK AND CAKES AND VINOLIA POWDER (FOR THE COMPLEXION).

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THE SAFEST MILD APERIENT FOR DELICATE CONSTITUTIONS, LADIES, CHILDREN AND INFANTS, AND FOR REGULAR USE IN WARM CLIMATES.

SOLD THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

N.B.—ASK FOR DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

EVERY TRAVELLING-TRUNK & HOUSEHOLD

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD

ought to contain A BOTTLE of

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.'

It prevents any over-acid state of the blood. It should be kept in every bedroom in readiness for any emergency. Be careful to avoid rash acidulated salines, and use ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' to prevent the bile becoming too thick and (impure) producing a gummy, viscous, clammy stickiness or adhesiveness in the mucous membrane of the intestinal canal, frequently the pivot of diarrhœa and disease. ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' prevents and removes diarrhœa in the early stages.

WITHOUT SUCH A SIMPLE PRECAUTION

THE JEOPARDY OF LIFE IS IMMENSELY INCREASED.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' is the best and simplest preparation for REGULATING the action of the LIVER that has yet been discovered, and removes effete gouty, rheumatic matter, or any form of poison from the blood. No one should go for a change of air WITHOUT a SUPPLY of THIS INVALUABLE PREPARATION.

FEVERISH COLDS, SCARLET FEVER, SMALL POX, PYÆMIA, ERYSIPELAS, MEASLES, GANGRENE, and almost every mentionable disease.—"I have been a nurse for ten years, and have nursed cases of Scarlet Fever, Pyæmia, Erysipelas, Measles, Gangrene, Cancer, and almost every mentionable disease. During the whole time I have not been ill myself for a single day, and this I attribute in a great measure to the use of ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' which has kept my BLOOD in a PURE STATE. I recommend it to all my patients during convalescence. ITS VALUE as a MEANS of HEALTH CANNOT be OVER-ESTIMATED."
—A PROFESSIONAL NURSE (*Qualified*).

THE VALUE OF ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' CANNOT BE TOLD.

Its success in Europe, Asia, Africa, America, Australia, and New Zealand proves it.

There is no doubt that where ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT' has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease it has, in innumerable instances, PREVENTED a SERIOUS ILLNESS. Its effect on any DISORDERED and FEVERISH condition is SIMPLY MARVELLOUS. It is in fact NATURE'S OWN REMEDY, and AN UNSURPASSED ONE.

CAUTION.—Examine each bottle, and see the capsule is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT.' Without it, *you have been imposed on by a WORTHLESS IMITATION.* Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., at the 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, LONDON, by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

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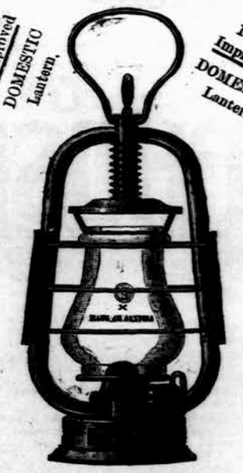

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